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ABSTRACT

This Kids Count data book examines trends in the well-being of Oregon's children, focusing on child health, nutrition, and child safety. This statistical portrait is based on 17 indicators of child well-being: (1) child care supply; (2) third grade reading proficiency; (3) third grade math proficiency; (4) juvenile arrests; (5) suicide attempts; (6) high school dropouts; (7) eighth grade reading proficiency; (8) eighth grade math proficiency; (9) teen pregnancy; (10) infant mortality; (11) early prenatal care; (12) childhood poverty; (13) unemployment (14) court-ordered child support payments paid; (15) child abuse and neglect victims; (16) threat of harm victims; and (17) crimes against persons. The data book's introductory section discusses the need to strengthen families to prevent child abuse; the need to close gaps in health care policy by increasing the number of children with insurance, strengthening prenatal care provision, and improving immunization rates; and the need to reduce child hunger. The remainder of the data book presents indicator data for the state and for each county. County data tables compare the current measure for each indicator to its 5-year average and with the state level. Overall, the data book's findings indicate that the rate of child abuse/neglect was 9.6 per 1,000 children, with 49 percent of victims being under age 6. Major family stressors in abuse/neglect cases included drug or alcohol abuse, parental involvement with a law enforcement agency, and domestic violence. Nine percent of Oregon children have no health insurance. Two-thirds of teen mothers receive early prenatal care. Seventy-two percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables and 28 percent are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight. The data book concludes with data notes, data sources, and definitions. (KB)

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2002 Status of Oregon's Children
County Data Book 2002

Special Focus:
Health and S

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Children First for Oregon has served as the state's leading voice for children since 1991. A non-profit, non-partisan group, Children First uses research, outreach and public education initiatives to speak to the legisature, media and local communities on behalf of Oregon's children and families.

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CHILDREN FIRST *for Oregon*

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Executive Summary

Few other concerns are as fundamental and essential to a child's well being or successful development as their health and safety. The challenge to our state and communities is to maintain the progress we have made and close the gaps that still leave many children at risk. Oregon is fortunate, a majority of our children grow up healthy and safe. Yet, the acute risks threatening and holding back a smaller, but significant number of our children cannot be ignored. Until will address the needs of these children, we fail our values and we fail to nurture our future prosperity.

Many children have benefited from the improvements made in child well being during the 1990's. More children are insured, fewer teens are pregnant and more mothers receive prenatal care. We cannot rest, however, when more than 70,000 children have no health insurance, when one in seven mothers does not have adequate prenatal care, when fewer than half of reported cases of abuse and neglect are assessed nor when we are the hungriest state in the nation. We cannot rest and we ask for your help in reaching these children and families, too.

When we work toward improving the health and safety of our children today, Oregonians make an investment in lives and in tomorrow's prosperity.

When we work toward improving the health and safety of our children today, Oregonians make an investment in tomorrow's prosperity. We know we must study the current picture of child health and safety with great attention to the overwhelming, ominous tones of the state's economic slump and the fragility of our common support system for children and families. Yet, rather than throw up our hands in frustration we can take action, get involved, do something that changes this picture to better reflect our values.

The public policy and public budget process is all of ours. This picture of our children's health and safety is a call to action – use it to inform and help decision makers find better solutions. Use this report and your voice to fight for children. Oregonians value our children's health and safety. It is our moral imperative and one of the smartest ways we can ensure our children grow into healthy, productive adults able to give back to our communities and create a stronger Oregon.

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Strengthening Families to Keep Children Safe

Every year in Oregon thousands of children become known victims of abuse, enter into the child welfare system and are left with physical or emotional scars that can last a lifetime. Many other children suffer abuse or neglect silently without any intervention or services. In the most horrific of cases, children die at the hands of their parents or caregivers. In 2001, eight children lost their lives due to abuse or neglect.[1]

Preventing child abuse should be a greater focus of our child welfare system, with resources better reflecting this priority.

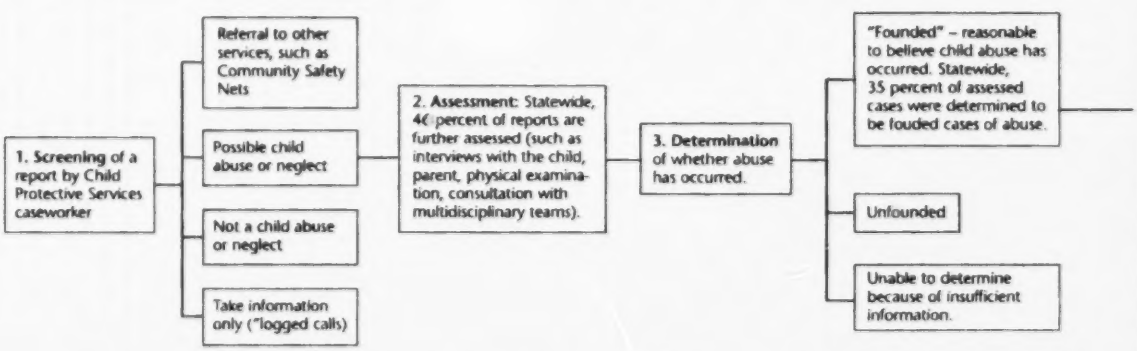
Preventing child abuse should be a greater focus of our child welfare system, with resources better reflecting this priority. We need to help parents develop their parenting skills and better manage whatever turns their frustration or pain into rage against their children. Strengthening families to prevent abuse, whether by providing alcohol or drug treatment, parenting classes, or affordable health and child care, will require a greater commitment from individuals, communities and the state. Reducing child abuse will pay for itself through direct reductions in health care, judicial, law enforcement and mental health costs. Preventing abuse also pays in fewer indirect, longer-term costs such as juvenile delinquency, special education and adult criminality.[2] Best of all, Oregon's children will grow up in a safer home and community and will have a better chance in life.

The Untold Story of Child Abuse Reports

It is difficult to gauge how safe kids are in their homes and communities by looking only at the numbers. The child abuse victim rate under-represents the actual number of victims of child abuse because for a case to be considered "founded" the case has to be reported, investigated and determined to be child abuse. (FIGURE 1) Oregon's founded victim rate decreased by almost 20 percent in the last year and is now at its lowest level since 1995. But during that same period, reports of child

FIGURE 1

In 2001, 16 percent of child abuse and neglect reports were ultimately determined to be founded cases of abuse. This chart represents the process after a report is made (such as a phone call to Child Protective Services).


1. Screening of a report by Child Protective Services caseworker
Referral to other services, such as Community Safety Nets
Possible child abuse or neglect
Not a child abuse or neglect
Take information only ("logged calls)
2. Assessment: Statewide, 40 percent of reports are further assessed (such as interviews with the child, parent, physical examination, consultation with multidisciplinary teams).
3. Determination of whether abuse has occurred.
"Founded" – reasonable to believe child abuse has occurred. Statewide, 35 percent of assessed cases were determined to be fouded cases of abuse.
Unfounded
Unable to determine because of insufficient information.

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abuse and neglect rose, increasing by 42 percent since 1992.[3] (FIGURE 2) This increase in reports has placed an additional burden on the child abuse investigative resources without a corresponding increase in resources for investigation. Professionals in the child abuse prevention and intervention fields report they have not seen a decrease in cases; waiting lists for their services are growing.

There are several policy changes at the Oregon Department of Human Services (DHS), which may have contributed to the declining trend in founded cases of abuse and neglect. In 2001, staff practice guidelines for determining if a child was under "threat of harm" were clarified. Staff training emphasizing a stricter interpretation of what constitutes substantial threat to a child has resulted in fewer cases categorized as "threat of harm" than in the past.

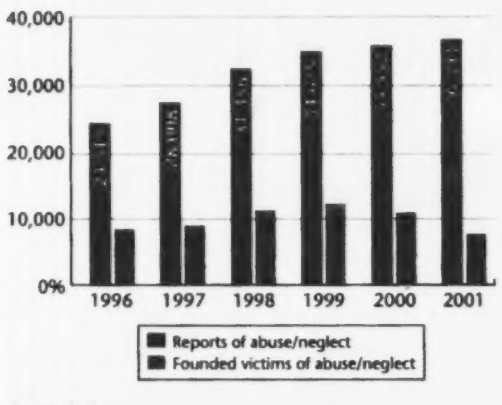
Second, law enforcement reports of abuse are no longer entered into the DHS system as founded cases. Because these charges are sometimes later dropped, a child welfare staff member must now have a face-to-face interview with the victim to avoid incorrectly listing these cases as founded. Finally, written notification is now given to persons with founded allegations of child abuse, giving people the right to appeal that finding.

A national survey of child welfare administrators was conducted to study declining sexual abuse rates. Respondents cited increased evidence requirements and limits on the types of cases that agencies accept for investigation as possible reasons why abuse rates have declined. They also noted that effective prevention programs and increased prosecution may indicate a real decline in abuse.[4]

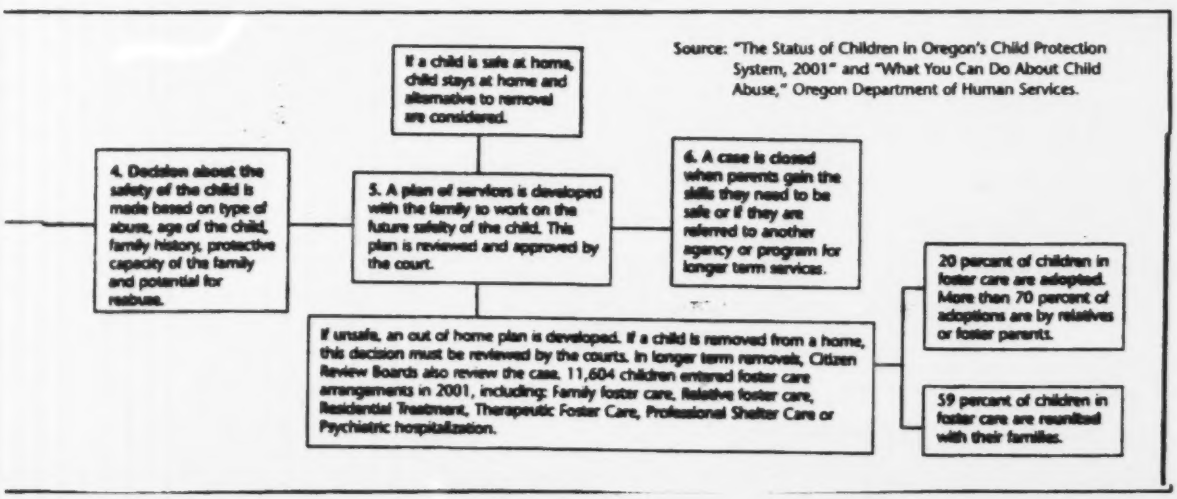
In some Oregon counties DHS or law enforcement agencies assess as few as 20 percent of child abuse reports; in other areas, more than 90 percent of cases are assessed. (FIGURE 3) Problems with child abuse reporting systems were highlighted recently

FIGURE 2

Child Abuse Reports and Founded Victims of Abuse 1996-2001



Source: DHS


If a child is safe at home, child stays at home and alternative to removal are considered.
4. Decision about the safety of the child is made based on type of abuse, age of the child, family history, protective capacity of the family and potential for reabuse.
5. A plan of services is developed with the family to work on the future safety of the child. This plan is reviewed and approved by the court.
6. A case is closed when parents gain the skills they need to be safe or if they are referred to another agency or program for longer term services.
If unsafe, an out of home plan is developed. If a child is removed from a home, this decision must be reviewed by the courts. In longer term removals, Citizen Review Boards also review the case. 11,604 children entered foster care arrangements in 2001, including: Family foster care, Relative foster care, Residential Treatment, Therapeutic Foster Care, Professional Shelter Care or Psychiatric hospitalization.
20 percent of children in foster care are adopted. More than 70 percent of adoptions are by relatives or foster parents.
59 percent of children in foster care are reunited with their families.

Source: "The Status of Children in Oregon's Child Protection System, 2001" and "What You Can Do About Child Abuse," Oregon Department of Human Services.

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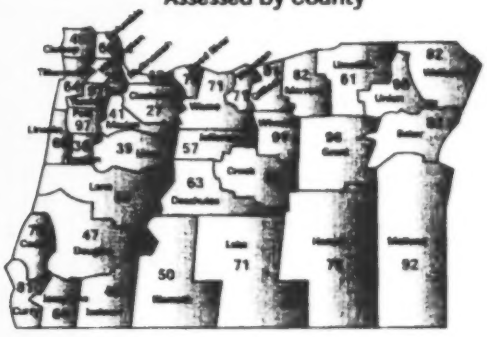
FIGURE 3

Percent of Reports that are Assessed by County



Source: DHS 2001

after two high-profile child deaths occurred. In one of these cases, child abuse reports were received by DHS, but were not relayed to the police in accordance with policy or further investigated.

Public outcry over this and other cases has led DHS, the agency with primary responsibility for child welfare in our state, to make some changes in the processing system for child abuse reports. Even with these changes, shrinking DHS and law enforcement budgets make timely and thorough investigations difficult. These agencies will be hard pressed to make real improvements until adequate funds are allocated to investigation services.

The Child Abuse Reporting System

In 2001, mandatory reporters, those who by law must report abuse, made about three-quarters of the more than 36,000 child abuse or neglect reports recorded by DHS. Mandatory reporters include medical professionals, school employees, police officers, attorneys, therapists, DHS workers and others subject to criminal and civil penalties for failure to report suspected abuse.

Police officers and school workers report most cases of child abuse and neglect. DHS and law enforcement have a shared responsibility for receiving and responding to child abuse reports, but there are limits on their authority to intervene. For example, a neighbor reports that a parent is spanking his or her child excessively, but the neighbor has never seen a bruise or mark on the child. The authority of DHS to intervene is limited in this case because spanking is not considered abuse.

Understanding Child Abuse

Researchers have moved away from looking for a single "cause" of abuse to considering the systemic interaction between individuals, families, the community and society that place a child at risk of or protects a child from abuse.[5] (FIGURE 4) By considering this "ecological" model, they have developed a better understanding of what works for families,

FIGURE 4

Risk Factors for Child Abuse

Community/societal
- High crime rate
- Lack of or few social services
- High poverty rate
- High unemployment rate

Parent-related
- Personal history of physical or sexual abuse as a child
- Teenage parents
- Single parent
- Emotional immaturity
- Poor coping skills
- Low self-esteem
- Personal history of substance abuse
- Known history of child abuse
- Lack of social support
- Domestic violence
- Lack of parenting skills
- Lack of preparation for the extreme stress of having a new infant
- History of depression or other mental health problems
- Multiple young children
- Unwanted pregnancy
- Denial of pregnancy

Child-related
- Prematurity
- Low birth weight
- Handicap

Source: Primary Prevention of Child Abuse, Lisa Bethea, American Family Physician, March 15, 1999.

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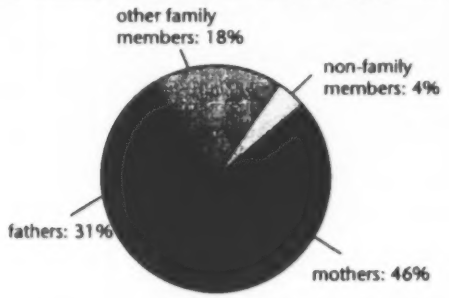
FIGURE 5

Relationship of the Victim to the Perpetrator



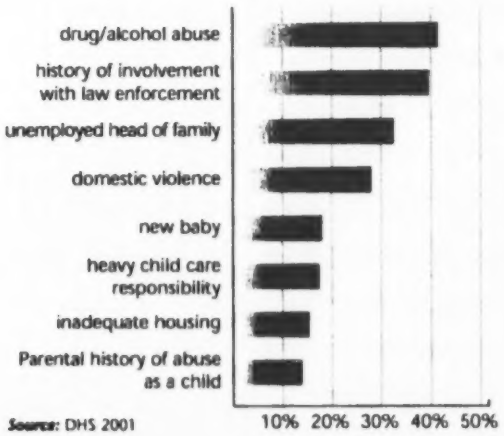
Source: DHS 2001

communities and the state in thwarting abuse and what more we can do to ensure child safety.

Because parents or other family members account for 94 percent of the perpetrators of child abuse (FIGURE 5), prevention efforts need to address issues within families that can contribute to abuse. The data on the major social and economic problems facing families of child abuse and neglect victims show alcohol and drug abuse are the most frequently reported family stressors in these cases. Other frequently cited stressors, inadequate housing, heavy child care responsibility and unemployment, illustrate the harsh toll that poverty exacts on children. In nearly 14 percent of child abuse cases the parent has a history of abuse as a child, which highlights the importance of prevention in ending the cycle of child abuse. (FIGURE 6)

FIGURE 6

Stress Indicators by Percent in Founded Abuse Reports, 2001



Source: DHS 2001

The Victims

Young children are more likely to be founded victims of abuse and neglect in Oregon than older children. (FIGURE 7) These children are more vulnerable to abuse because they cannot defend or speak for themselves. Investigators also prioritize younger children in abuse cases, which means that limited investigative resources may go to younger children first and may create an undercount of older victims of abuse. Girls are far more likely to be victims as they age and many are victims of sexual abuse.

FIGURE 7

Victims of Abuse/Neglect by Age and Gender

	0 to 6	6 to 12	12 to 17
BOYS	2,134	1,370	540
GIRLS	1,909	1,414	864

Source: DHS 2001

Types of Abuse

Over the last ten years, 139 children have died of neglect and 101 children have died from abuse in Oregon.[6] Threat of harm cases are the largest proportion of abuse cases in Oregon. Threat of harm is defined as "subjecting a child to a substantial risk of harm to the child's health or welfare."[7] Thus, even if the child is not a known direct victim of abuse, he is considered under threat of harm if he is in a situation that places him at extreme risk of harm. Domestic violence is considered a risk for children and is reportable as threat of harm when it is likely to cause injury to the child. In Deschutes and Lane counties, approximately 60 percent of all incidents are classified as threat of harm cases.

Neglect is the failure to adequately feed, clothe,

supervise, house or provide medical care for a child. Neglect is serious and can lead to death. Most cases of neglect involve infants and children under the age of five. In rural Oregon, many professionals report increasing concern for neglect due to worsening methamphetamine usage.

Physical abuse is a non-accidental injury to the child. Abuse is not defined by the intention of the perpetrator to harm the child, but by the effect on the child. Physical abuse often includes bruises, head injuries, poisoning (including drug affected babies), fractures, burns, internal injuries, electric shocks and death.[9] About 14 percent of all incidents in Oregon are physical abuse cases.

Almost 10 percent of incidents of child abuse in Oregon are sexual abuse cases and more than two-thirds of these cases in Oregon occur within the family. Sexual abuse cases make up about one in 10 incidents of child abuse and neglect. (FIGURE 8)

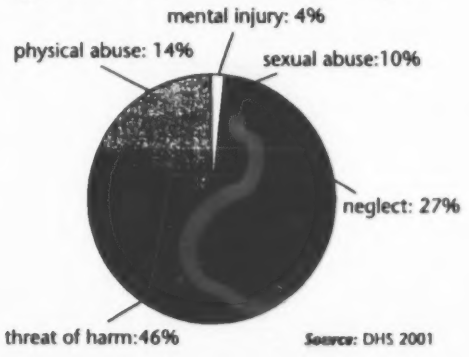
Effects of Abuse

The effects of child abuse often reach beyond the immediate incident with long-term costs to both the child and the community. Children who are victims of child abuse may have multiple cognitive, emotional, psychological and behavioral problems such as poor school performance, aggression or depression and increased risk of substance abuse.[9] Children who are regularly treated with violence at home are more likely to react with violence toward other children and in stressful situations. Harsh and inconsistent parenting can escalate conflict in the home and lead to increased violence, thus reinforcing violence as a means of problem solving for children.[10]

The direct and indirect costs of child abuse and neglect in the United States are estimated at over $94 billion dollars.[11] Paying for the effects of abuse means paying for more hospitals, child welfare cases workers, law enforcement and court officers, mental health therapists, special education classrooms and prisons. Investment in prevention not only saves taxpayers these expenses, but also saves children's lives.

FIGURE 8

Type of Incidents of Abuse and Neglect



Source: DHS 2001

Unsafe Neighborhoods

When concern over child safety prevents children from leaving their homes to play in the park or with other children, they lose opportunities for learning and their development may be adversely affected.[12] Children who build relationships within their communities are less likely to sell drugs or commit juvenile crimes. Violent crime has declined during the last decade; there are now 12 crimes committed against people per 1,000 Oregonians.

SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Expand availability of alcohol and drug prevention and treatment programs. Because substance abuse is a leading and growing factor in many child abuse and neglect cases, alcohol and drug prevention and treatment services must be more readily available. One option is to increase beer and wine taxes to fund prevention and alcohol and drug treatment. Oregon has not increased its beer tax since 1977 and wine taxes since the early 1980's.[13]

DHS, law enforcement and the court system need adequate funding to investigate all reports of child abuse. Currently, only 46 percent of child abuse reports are assessed statewide and in some counties as few as 20 percent of reports are assessed which potentially leaves many kids in harm's way. In some counties, juvenile courts have to close one day a week due to lack of funds. Because Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) for children is under-funded, hundreds of children are without an advocate. Resources are needed to improve coordination of services between DHS and police, train caseworkers to improve consistency between counties in the assessment and disposition of allegations and provide additional staff to investigate and manage cases.

Invest in prevention. Research points the way to several key prevention and intervention strategies. Prevention of child abuse pays in the short term with fewer costs for foster care, courts, police and child welfare workers. The cost-benefit of prevention programs has been shown to be as high as 19 dollars in savings for every one dollar invested in prevention.[14]

Community Learning Centers/Family Resource Centers, parent education, nurse and paraprofessional home visiting programs, alcohol and drug treatment, quality, affordable child care, respite and relief nursery care and pregnancy prevention programs will help strengthen families and protect children.

Stabilize funding for assessment, intervention, collaboration and training of law enforcement, medical and social services personnel. Changes in the allocation of criminal fines and assessment account dollars have jeopardized state funding for Child Abuse Multidisciplinary Intervention teams. This critical investment must be maintained.

Maintain flexible funds for abused and neglected children so families and caseworkers may purchase services their children need to address the specific issues that put them at risk.

Increase foster care reimbursement rates so more families are willing to provide safe and stable environments for children who cannot remain in their home. Quality foster care homes mitigate the emotional impact of abused children being removed from their home and provide a place for healing to begin.

Improve services to teens, especially those aging out of the foster care system. Teens are often given a lower priority than younger children in our child welfare system. Children who age out of care are sometimes left without needed supports to help them advance their education and keep them on track for a healthy adulthood.

Reduce the impact of poverty on families. Although child abuse occurs among families of all income level, children in poverty are at greater risk of abuse. In Oregon, 120,000 children live in poverty. Tax credits, education and job training and income supports can help many of these families get out of poverty and improve children's chances of healthy and safe development.

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Endnotes

[1] Preliminary number. "The Status of Children in Oregon's Child Protection System", Oregon Department of Human Services, 2001.

[2] Prevention Pays: The Costs of Not Preventing Child Abuse and Neglect. National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information. http://www.calib.com/nccanch/pubs/prevenres/pays.cfm

[3] "The Status of Children in Oregon's Child Protection System", Oregon Department of Human Services, 2001.

[4] Jones, Lisa. Finkelhor, David,.Kopiec, Kathy. Why is Sexual Abuse Declining? A Survey of State Child Protection Administrators. The Journal of Child Abuse and Neglect 25 (September 2001) 1139-1158.

[5] Bethea, Lisa. American Family Physician: Primary Prevention of child Abuse, March 15, 1999.

[6] Includes preliminary number for 2001. "The Status of Children in Oregon's Child Protection System", Oregon Department of Human Services, 2001.

[7] What You Can Do About Child Abuse," Oregon Department of Human Services, November 2001.

[8] What You Can Do About Child Abuse," Oregon Department of Human Services, November 2001. p. 30.

[9] From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development, Committee on Integrating the Science of Early Childhood Development. National Research Council and Institute of Medicine (2000) Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press. P. 255.

[10] Ary, D. V., Duncan, T.E., Duncan, S.C., Hops, H. (1999). Adolescent problem behavior: the influence of parents and peers. Behavior Research and Therapy, 37, 217-230.

[11] Fromm, Suzette. Total Estimated Cost of Child Abuse and Neglect in the United States. National Center on Child Abuse Prevention Research, 2001.

[12] From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development, Committee on Integrating the Science of Early Childhood Development. National Research Council and Institute of Medicine (2000) Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press P. 356.

[13]Information provided by the Oregon Coalition to Reduce Underage Drinking.

[14] Caldwell, Robert A. "The Costs of Child Abuse vs. Child Abuse Prevention: Michigan's Experience., Michigan State University, 1992.

Healthy Kids: Closing the Gaps in Health Care Policy

A decade ago, effective programs and policies in our state began to improve the insurance coverage, prenatal care, infant mortality, teen pregnancy and substance abuse rates of children in Oregon. But many of these improvements have not yet reached our most vulnerable children and families and there is evidence that the success we achieved in the 1990's has stalled in recent years. (FIGURE 9)

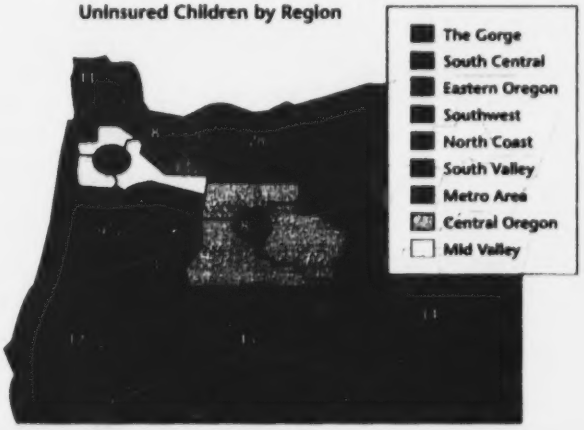
Too many children living at or near the poverty level have fallen through gaps in in our sytem of care. Unmet health care needs can have serious consequences for children and their communities. Yet as funding for some of our most critical services fall victim to our state budget crisis, even more children are left without critical health care and prevention services. Oregon has compounded its problem by under-utilizing federal dollars to expand health coverage to children and by failing to provide outreach for those programs that are available.

We must maintain and build on our past improvements in health care by focusing on those children and families who are not reached by our current system. Success will require addressing the barriers that prevent these children from accessing care and reinforcing children's health as a fundamental priority in Oregon. Health care that reaches all children is an investment in our families and communities and sets a strong foundation for our state's future prosperity.

Insurance

Health insurance alone does not guarantee access to care, yet research shows that a child with health insurance is more likely to receive treatment for illnesses and preventative care.[1] Children with health insurance are less likely to suffer from earaches, sore throats and asthma-

FIGURE 10



Source: Oregon Population Survey, 2000

FIGURE 9 **Slow Success in Child Health**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Uninsured children*	14		8		10		9	
Prenatal care rates	79	79	80	81	80	81	81	82
Immunizations rates	67	74	72	73	75	73	80	75

*Uninsurance rates are from the Oregon Population Survey, which is administered every two years.

Source: DHS 2001

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common childhood illnesses that force students to miss school and hamper educational success.[2] Despite its importance and the many public and private means of obtaining health insurance, about nine percent of Oregon's children are uninsured. On any given day, more than 70,000 children go without public or private health insurance coverage.[3]

Children in rural areas are much more likely to not have insurance than those in more populated areas. (FIGURE 10) Oregon's youngest children are also the least likely to be insured. This is particularly alarming given that early preventive health care for infants and toddlers is key to better future health. In 1998, 10 percent of children zero to four years were uninsured, compared to five percent of children ages 15 to 17.[4]

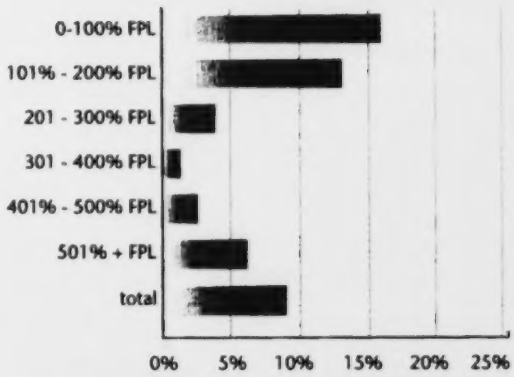
Family income is closely associated with insurance rates. In 2000, approximately 17 percent of children living in poverty were without health insurance even though most qualify for public insurance programs.[5] Uninsurance rates for families making slightly above poverty level wages are also high. There are a number of "working poor" families who do not have health insurance. (Figure 11)

Most children in Oregon, 78 percent, are insured through employer-based coverage. However, rates of employer-based insurance vary greatly by type of industry and area of the state; and, not all employers contribute to their group coverage costs of insurance. The mostly urban manufacturing industry leads the state with 78 percent of its workforce covered by their employers, while forestry and agriculture—in predominately rural areas—provide only 43 percent of its workers with employer based coverage.

FIGURE 11

Uninsured Children by Family Income

In 2002, the Federal Povery Level was $18,1000 for a family of four.



Source: Oregon Population Survey, 2000

INSURANCE RECOMMENDATIONS

To reach those families still unable to access health insurance for their children, Oregon should

Invest in health insurance for all children. The long-term costs of inadequate care far outweigh the costs of providing insurance and preventing diseases. Yet Oregon does not adequately fund public health insurance for children and does not provide outreach so that all eligible children enroll. Some states have drastically reduced their child uninsurance rates by raising the income eligibility limit for the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) to more than 300 percent of the federal poverty level and by investing in enrollment outreach. Our state's investment in CHIP brings in $2.57 in federal matching funds for every one dollar the state spends.

Reduce administrative barriers to the Oregon Health Plan (OHP) and CHIP. Oregon has a number of regulations in place that make it difficult for families to apply for public health insurance. Simplifying the application, eliminating the asset test for eligibility, increasing the guaranteed eligibility period from six to twelve months and improving outreach for enrollment would help to enroll more children and ensure better access to care.

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Prenatal Care

Given all we know about the importance of prenatal care for healthy pregnancies and reducing birth defects, it is troubling that only 81.5 percent of pregnant women in Oregon receive early prenatal care.[6] In a state-by-state comparison conducted by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Oregon ranked 30th in the percent of mothers who receive prenatal care and 27th in the percent of mothers who smoked during pregnancy.[7]

Our state data show that utilization of prenatal care varies significantly by age, ethnicity, education level and county. (FIGURE 12) Washington, Benton, Harney and Deschutes counties all have prenatal care rates significantly higher than the state rate; whereas, Coos, Jefferson, Malheur, Marion and Umatilla all have significantly lower prenatal cares rates than the state rate.

A U.S. Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) survey found the most frequent reason given for delayed care was that women did

PRENATAL CARE RECOMMENDATIONS

There continues to be a need for improved access, utilization and quality of prenatal care services particularly in low income, younger and Hispanic and Native American mothers.

Expand programs that target populations with lower pre-natal care rates. Better outreach and access to care in low-income neighborhoods and in areas with Native American, Hispanic and African American populations can help to improve these communities' pre-natal care rates.

Establish universal coverage for prenatal care. Many pregnant mothers are ineligible for care because they make more than the 170 percent of Federal Poverty Level limit allowed for coverage under OHP (the eligibility increases to 185 percent in 2003) or because of immigration status. Many of these women earn close to but just a bit more than these income limits; however, they still find health insurance unaffordable. Universal coverage for prenatal care would help end income and cultural disparities in accessing care.

Simplify OHP eligibility so more pregnant women enroll. Confusion over the enrollment process contributes to lack of access.

Expand teen pregnancy prevention programs and services. Reducing the number of unintended teen pregnancies and helping pregnant teens get care can improve the likelihood of healthier deliveries and healthier babies.

Expand Safety Net Clinics. Low income working parents and young mothers sometimes experience difficulty finding the time for an appointment during non-work hours or find prenatal care services unaffordable. Safety net clinics provide a more affordable and flexible option for care.

Expand the use of proven programs for at-risk mothers. Years of research show how effective programs, such as the Nurse-Family Partnership, help pregnant women improve their diet and nutrition, get better obstetrical care and avoid tobacco and substance abuse. Despite improvements in the 1990's, Oregon's rate of mothers who smoke during pregnancy is higher than the national average. Pregnancy education and intervention programs about tobacco, alcohol and drug use during pregnancy work to reduce harmful behaviors during pregnancy.

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not know they were pregnant, followed by lack of money, insurance coverage and an inability to get an early appointment.[9]

FIGURE 11

Accessing Early Prenatal Care

All mothers	82 percent
Age	
Under 15	36 percent
15 to 18	67 percent
Age 20-24	77 percent
25 or older	86 percent
Ethnicity	
Hispanic	70 percent
American Indian	71 percent
African American	77 percent
White (non-Hispanic)	85 percent
Education	
12 years or less	70 percent
Some college or more	90 percent

Source: Oregon Vital Statistics, 2001

Immunizations

Because of immunizations against measles, the rate of infections of this disease in the U.S. has dropped from 894,134 cases in 1941 to just 89 cases in 1998.[10] Despite the clear value of immunizations, the CDC National Immunization Survey (NIS) has reported consistently low immunization rates for Oregon's two-year-olds.[11] Oregon's own study, the 1999 Oregon Immunization Survey, found that 19 percent of children ages 19 to 35 months are not fully immunized.[12] Most children who are under-immunized in Oregon are missing one or two of the recommended eight shots.

Troubling differences in immunization rates by race and ethnicity, population density and income level indicate critical barriers to immunizations need to be addressed. (FIGURE 13) Barriers to full immunizations include problems with scheduling, financial costs, child sickness, transportation and access issues, many of which the data show impact low-income and minority communities more than other communities.[13]

Other significant barriers to childhood immunizations are parent perceptions about the safety of vaccines. Some parents fear the immunization may do more harm than good or are under the misconception that the disease they are vaccinating for no longer exists.

Efforts to improve immunization rates need to be implemented in consideration of the specific concerns of different populations in Oregon. For example, rural area parents most frequently report transportation to immunization services as the largest barrier; in urban areas the greatest barrier to care was cost.

FIGURE 12

Percent Fully Immunized (8 shots)

Race or Ethnicity	
African American	71.4
American Indian	75.3
White	80.6
Hispanic	82.1
Asian	82.3
Region	
Urban	
Portland Metro*	83.6
Portland Metro**	84.2
Non-Urban	
Southwest	76.1
Northeast	76.5
Southeast	81.3
Northwest	81.4
Insurance	
Uninsured	75.8
Insured	82.2
Income	
Under $15,000	74.4
Over $15,000	83.0

* Multnomah County
** Washington and Clackamas Counties

Source: 1999 Oregon Immunization Survey of Two Year Olds, DHS

IMMUNIZATION RECOMMENDATIONS

The keys to closing the gap in immunizing all children are ensuring access to care for young children and making the process easier for parents and providers.

Make it easier for parents to schedule appointments for immunizations. Promoting a child's regular health care provider as the place for immunizations could reduce the number of visits needed. Screening children for and giving immunizations when needed at all visits, despite minor illnesses, is an effective way to reduce the number of appointments parents need to schedule. After hour and weekend appointment availability also help parents with busy work schedules.

Address specific barriers faced by African American and American Indian populations. These communities struggle more than any other to immunize their children. Transportation is reported as a major barrier to care for these underserved populations.[14] Placing after hours and safety net clinics on city bus lines can help—but only where public transportation is available. Providing bus vouchers, mobile immunization services and school-based clinics can also help to reduce transportation barriers.

Continue statewide efforts to improve parent education about vaccine safety. Recent news reports that questioned vaccine safety have received wide coverage, despite the lack of scientific evidence supporting these claims. Public and private health organizations need to continue to educate parents about the importance of immunizations to child health.

Support Safety Net Clinics. Safety net clinics and School Based Health Centers provide health services to low income families, homeless families, migrant farm workers and others facing barriers to care such as no insurance and geographic isolation. These clinics play a critical role in helping working families find health care for their children. Safety net clinics provide a wide range of services to children, regardless of their parent's ability pay and are usually located in areas close to the populations they serve. These clinics subsist largely on private and federal grants and payments from the state and federal Medicaid program. As our state budget crisis deepens, public funding is at risk of reduction. Oregon must place safety net clinics among its top priorities in order to ensure that our children's health care needs are met.

Endnotes

[1] Insure Kids Now! US Department of Health and Human Services. Available on the web at: http://www.insurekidsnow.gov.

[2] "Back to School Health Care Campaign," American Association of School Administrators, 2002.

[3] 2000 Oregon Population Survey, Oregon Progress Board.

[4] 1998 Oregon Population Survey, Oregon Progress Board.

[5] 2000 Oregon Population Survey, Oregon Progress Board.

[6] Oregon Vital Statistics, 2001

[7] Conditions of Babies and Their Families Across the Nation (1990-1998), The Right Start State Trends, Annie E. Casey Foundation.

[8] Prevalence of Selected Maternal and Infant Characteristics, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS), 1997, Centers for Disease Control, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, May 12, 2000 / 49(18); 393-8.

[9] "Helping First Time Parents Succeed." Program brochure, The Nurse Family Partnership, Denver.

[10] Cates, Lynn, M.D., F.A.A.P., The Importance of Immunizations, www.drspock.com.

[11] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "National, State, and Urban Area Vaccination Coverage Levels Among Children Ages 19-35 Months—United States, 2000."

[12] 1999 Oregon Immunization Survey of Two Year Olds, Oregon Department of Human Services, December 2000.

[13] 1999 Oregon Immunization Survey of Two Year Olds, Oregon Department of Human Services, December 2000.

[14] 1999 Oregon Immunization Survey of Two-Year-Olds, Oregon Department of Human Services, December 2000.

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Strengthening Families, Eliminating Hunger

The 1990's brought prosperous times to Oregon—higher incomes, low unemployment and thousands of new jobs. However, after this decade of extraordinary growth, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) still reports that Oregon has the highest rate of hunger in the nation.

Leading the Nation in Hunger

Oregon is number one in hunger in the nation. The percentage of Oregon households with members who sometimes went hungry between 1997 and 2000 was nearly double the national average, 5.9 percent in Oregon versus 3.3 percent nationally. A 2002 study conducted by Brandeis University updated the USDA data and confirms this trend has worsened, six percent of Oregon's households go hungry today.

The number of households in Oregon who are food insecure, defined as limited or uncertain availability of safe, nutritionally adequate food that can be obtained in socially acceptable ways, is even higher—14 percent, or approximately 465,000 Oregonians, live in food insecure households. Food insecure household members may go hungry at times, skip meals and/or fend off hunger by eating poor quality foods.

Hunger is most prevalent among poor households, but escaping poverty does not mean escaping hunger—10 percent of Oregon's near-poor households with incomes between 100 and 185 percent of the poverty level include members who sometimes go hungry, which is almost double the national rate of 5.3 percent.

An extraordinarily high number of children live in food insecure households. Of the more than 850,000 children in Oregon 193,000, or nearly one in four, is food insecure. And, households with children are twice as likely as households without children to be food insecure. One in 11 children (9.2 percent) lives in a family so financially strapped, that at least one household member goes hungry some of the time. Professionals fighting Oregon's hunger problem report that parents are working longer hours and more days of the year to just hold ground and yet their children are still hungry.

Consequences of Child Hunger

Childhood hunger creates problems dramatic in their immediate consequences and tragic in their long-term effects. Hunger and food insecurity are serious risk factors for children, factors that are preventable using available resources.

Health Risks A Brandeis University analysis found strong evidence that children who live in households lacking access to sufficient food are more likely to be in poorer health than children from food-secure households. These children are more likely to be at risk of illness, hospitalization, lead poisoning and iron deficiency anemia among other health problems.

Psychological and Behavioral Risks Children in food insecure and hungry households also are more likely to experience considerable psychological and emotional distress, including hyperactivity, aggression, withdrawn behaviors, difficulty getting along with other children, fatigue, apathy, anxiety, difficulty concentrating, depression and suicidal behaviors.

Academic Achievement Risks Under-nutrition, even mild to moderate malnutrition, is a developmental risk factor for children and may limit a child's ability to grasp basic skills and diminish overall learning potential. Food insecure children do not perform as well on academic achievement tests, are more likely to have to repeat a grade, and have higher rates of tardiness and absence from school.

Developmental Risks When children are chronically

under-nourished, their bodies use the limited food energy available for critical organ function first, for growth second and for social activity and cognitive development last. Under-nourished children are less likely to form friendships, explore their surroundings and learn. Unable to perform tasks and pay attention at school, these children are not able to take full advantage of educational opportunities.

Community Costs Childhood hunger can cause lasting life-long impairments and rob children of their natural potential. Childhood hunger is not only a moral travesty, it has lasting costs to our communities and our state which far exceed the investment we could make today in its prevention.

Child Nutrition Programs

There are several federally-funded programs administered by Oregon's Department of Education (ODE) that schools, child care agencies and community groups can use to provide nutritious meals to the children they serve. These programs include

School Breakfast and Lunch Program
Virtually every school in Oregon offers nutritious meals each school day to children to help them learn. Eligible children can get meals for free or at a reduced cost.

Child and Adult Care Food Program
This program provides healthy meals to children in day care and after-school programs.

Summer Food Program
This program serves meals to children at sites around the community when children are not in school.

After-School Snack and Meal Program
This program provides a snack or light supper for the increasing number of kids who take part in structured after-school programs at school or community-based organizations. Oregon is one of six states to pilot an additional supper component for 12-18 year-olds in after-school programs.

HUNGER RECOMMENDATIONS

Invest in child nutrition programs. Expand Summer Food Service Programs in all communities with schools serving lunch to 50 percent or more low-income children. Provide adequate state funds for the Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC) to assure coverage of all eligible WIC clients throughout the entire fiscal year. Over 56,000 children in a single month are served by the WIC program. Allocate additional state funds to match federal funds for the WIC/Farmer's Market Program.

Support outreach for child nutrition programs. Allocate sufficient funds for continued food stamp outreach, particularly targeted to rural communities. Make a sufficient investment for outreach and startup costs for the expansion of summer food and after-school snack and meal programs.

Improve family financial stability. Expand Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) to include more higher education and training opportunities like the successful Maine Parents as Scholars model. Evaluate the current system to ensure that families who are diverted from TANF still receive the assistance they need, such as food stamps and health coverage. Expand the State Earned Income Tax Credit and make it refundable. These and other opportunities are smart investments in helping low income families reach greater financial stability. Better financial stability will reduce childhood hunger

Information for this section was provided by the Oregon Hunger Relief Task Force.

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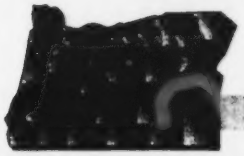


State of Oregon

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002

CHILD SAFETY

8,232 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 9.6 per 1,000 children.
49 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 10 percent are sexual abuse, 4 percent are mental injury, 14 percent are physical abuse, 27 percent are neglect, 46 percent are threat of harm.
44 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 28 percent are the fathers of the victims.
11,697 children in the state have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 42 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 40 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 33 percent have the head of family unemployed; 28 percent have domestic violence.
51 percent of households own guns, 23 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

9 percent of children in Oregon have no health insurance.
81 percent of toddlers in Oregon are fully immunized.
4,819 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 11 percent of all births.
67 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
13 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
12 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.
18 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.
28 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.
63 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.
62 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.

CHILD NUTRITION

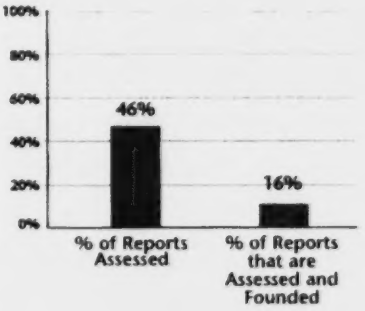
156,525 children, or 18 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
130,481 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 52,192 are children.
72 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.
57 percent of eight graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.
10 percent of eight graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.

STATE INDICATORS	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	State Rate Compared to Benchmark
EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION					
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	112,931	18.5	9% Worse	20.5	Worse
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	32,007	85%	1% Better	81%	Worse
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	30,157	77%	3% Better	70%	Worse
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	35,994	41.9	5% Better	52.8	Better
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	856	216.9	5% Worse	206.8	NA
High School Dropout	8,713	5.3%	16% Better	NA	Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	25,452	64%	3% Better	58%	Worse
8th Grade Math Proficiency	22,920	57%	3% Better	53%	Worse
HEALTH					
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 10-17)	2,300	31.7	10% Better	41.6	Better
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	245	5.4	4% Better	5.6	Worse
Early Prenatal Care	36,902	82%	Same	80.6%	Worse
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty	120,289	14.0%	NA	NA	Same
Unemployment	164,587	6.3%	29% Worse	5.6%	Worse
Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid	NA	61%	12% Worse	NA	Worse
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	4,722	5.5	12% Better	6.9	Better
Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000)	3,509	4.1	30% Better	5.1	Better
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000)	41,707	12.0	7% Better	14.3	Better

POPULATION	2001
TOTAL	3,471,700
All children	859,208

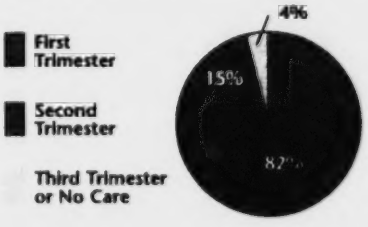
Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made statewide in 2001: 36,303



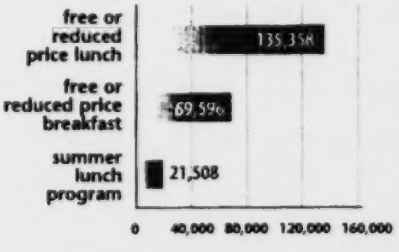
Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in Oregon who began care in the:



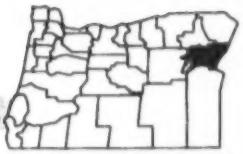
Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.



Baker County

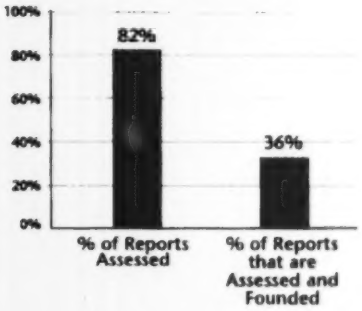
STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002



POPULATION	2001
TOTAL	16,700
All children	3,908

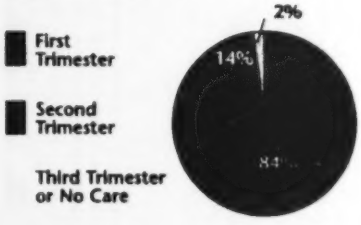
Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Baker county in 2001: 159



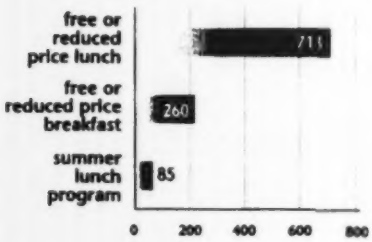
Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:



Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.



CHILD SAFETY

77 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 19.7 per 1,000 children.
48 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 9 percent are sexual abuse, 4 percent are mental injury, 13 percent are physical abuse, 41 percent are neglect, 32 percent are threat of harm.
46 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 31 percent are the fathers of the victims.
61 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 32 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 51 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 30 percent have the head of family unemployed; 32 percent have domestic violence.
86 percent of households own guns, 29 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

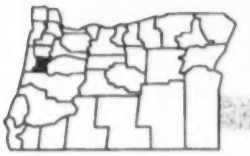
14 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
81 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
23 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 15 percent of all births.
73 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
23 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
12 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.*
15 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.*
31 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.*
66 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.*
70 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.*

CHILD NUTRITION

769 children, or 20 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
429 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 172 are children.
71 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.*
72 percent of eight graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.*
11 percent of eight graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.*

**Denotes regional data*

COUNTY INDICATORS	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION					
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	278	10.4	Worse	14.5	44% Worse
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	167	88%	Worse	85%	3% Better
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	159	83%	Same	75%	8% Better
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	234	59.9	Worse	92.3	43% Worse
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	6	297.8	Worse	186.5	37% Worse
High School Dropout	19	2.1%	Better	N/A	60% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	89	52%	Worse	64%	18% Worse
8th Grade Math Proficiency	88	53%	Worse	59%	8% Worse
HEALTH					
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)	7	20.1	Better	24.8	37% Better
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	0	0.0	Same	1.1	100% Better
Early Prenatal Care	128	84.2%	Better	82.5%	3% Better
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty	741	18.8%	N/A	N/A	34% Worse
Unemployment	1,126	8.8%	Worse	9.3%	40% Worse
Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid	N/A	60%	Worse	N/A	1% Worse
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	54	13.8	Better	15.2	151% Worse
Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)	23	5.9	Better	10.0	44% Worse
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)	254	15.2	Better	19.0	27% Worse



Benton County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002

CHILD SAFETY

88 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 4.8 per 1,000 children.
39 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 10 percent are sexual abuse, 2 percent are mental injury, 30 percent are physical abuse, 30 percent are neglect, 28 percent are threat of harm.
36 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 34 percent are the fathers of the victims.
91 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 42 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 33 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 31 percent have the head of family unemployed; 28 percent have domestic violence.
44 percent of households own guns, 17 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

9 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
81 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
52 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 6 percent of all births.
67 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
7 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
6 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.
13 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.
22 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.
62 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.
55 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.

CHILD NUTRITION

1,919 children, or 10 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
3,854 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 1,542 are children.
65 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.
59 percent of eight graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.
8 percent of eight graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.

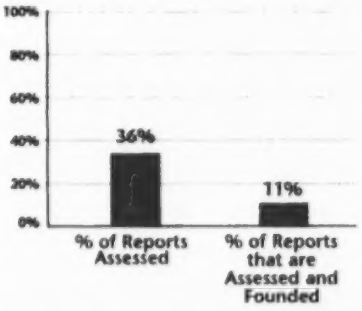
Denotes regional data

COUNTY INDICATORS	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION					
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	2,437	21.0	4% Worse	24.5	14% Better
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	558	90%	4% Better	87%	6% Better
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	521	83%	4% Better	77%	8% Better
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	692	37.4	5% Better	42.5	11% Better
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	33	332.4	72% Worse	215.4	53% Worse
High School Dropout	81	2.4%	23% Better	N/A	55% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	545	73%	Same	70%	14% Better
8th Grade Math Proficiency	504	66%	2% Worse	65%	15% Better
HEALTH					
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)	16	6.8	43% Better	20.2	79% Better
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	1	1.2	8% Better	4.6	78% Better
Early Prenatal Care	725	88.4%	2% Better	84.4%	8% Better
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty	1,729	10.6%	N/A	N/A	24% Better
Unemployment	1,816	3.0%	25% Worse	2.7%	52% Better
Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid	N/A	73%	8% Worse	N/A	20% Better
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	67	3.6	23% Better	4.7	34% Better
Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)	21	1.1	67% Better	4.3	72% Better
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)	892	11.3	12% Worse	9.8	6% Better

POPULATION	2001
TOTAL	79,000
All children	18,482

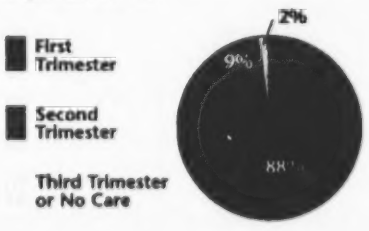
Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Benton county in 2001: 568



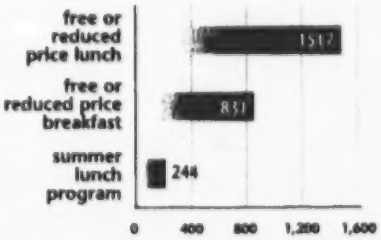
Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:



Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.



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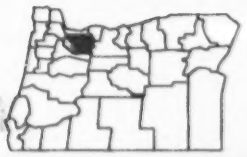
Clackamas County

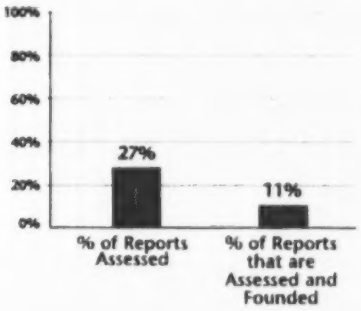
STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002



POPULATION	2001
TOTAL	345,150
All children	88,106

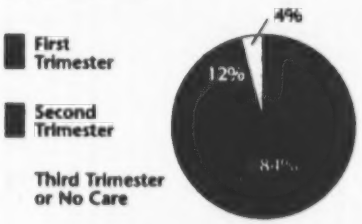
Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Clackamas county in 2001: 2,457



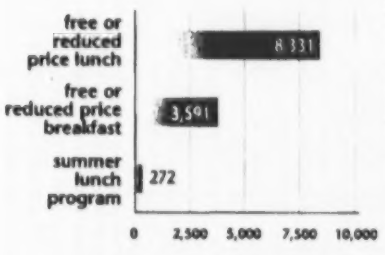
Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:



Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.



CHILD SAFETY

425 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 4.8 per 1,000 children.
48 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 10 percent are sexual abuse, 3 percent are mental injury, 16 percent are physical abuse, 34 percent are neglect, 38 percent are threat of harm.
44 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 29 percent are the fathers of the victims.
729 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 47 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 34 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 29 percent have the head of family unemployed; 27 percent have domestic violence.
47 percent of households own guns, 24 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

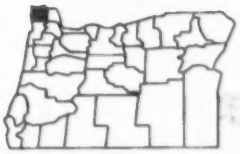
8 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
84 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
340 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 8 percent of all births.
71 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
13 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
12 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.
20 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.
26 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.
62 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.
68 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.

CHILD NUTRITION

9,050 children, or 10 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
7,513 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 3,005 are children.
78 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.
73 percent of eight graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.
13 percent of eight graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.

**Denotes regional data*

COUNTY INDICATORS	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION					
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	10,280	16.5	6% Worse	16.9	11% Worse
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	2,620	91%	1% Better	87%	7% Better
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	2,511	85%	4% Better	78%	10% Better
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	2,189	24.8	7% Worse	31.2	41% Better
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	79	188.7	14% Better	156.5	13% Better
High School Dropout	502	3.0%	9% Better	N/A	43% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	2,242	73%	4% Better	65%	13% Better
8th Grade Math Proficiency	2,062	66%	2% Better	60%	16% Better
HEALTH					
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)	160	22.2	25% Better	32.5	30% Better
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	18	4.4	23% Better	5.7	19% Better
Early Prenatal Care	3,457	84.0%	Same	84.3%	3% Better
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty	6,532	7.6%	N/A	N/A	46% Better
Unemployment	15,166	5.9%	48% Worse	4.3%	6% Better
Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid	N/A	65%	6% Worse	N/A	6% Better
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	270	3.1	32% Better	3.7	44% Better
Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)	155	1.8	42% Better	2.0	57% Better
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)	2,691	7.8	12% Better	10.4	35% Better



Clatsop County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002

CHILD SAFETY

88 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 10.4 per 1,000 children.
48 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 5 percent are sexual abuse, 30 percent are mental injury, 10 percent are physical abuse, 28 percent are neglect, 27 percent are threat of harm.
43 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 27 percent are the fathers of the victims.
167 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 45 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 30 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 30 percent have the head of family unemployed; 31 percent have domestic violence.
56 percent of households own guns, 23 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

11 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
81 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
50 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 13 percent of all births.
70 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
21 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
20 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.*
20 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.*
26 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.*
62 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.*
61 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.*

CHILD NUTRITION

1,429 children, or 17 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
2,015 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 806 are children.
69 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.*
71 percent of eight graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.*
13 percent of eight graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.*

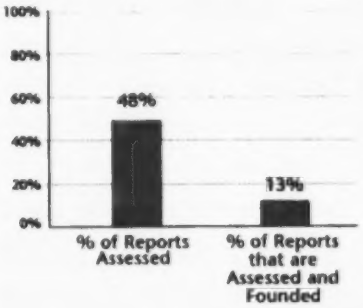
Denotes regional data

COUNTY INDICATORS	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION					
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	1,123	19.8	Worse	21.6	7% Better
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	284	88%	Worse	87%	4% Better
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	265	79%	Better	76%	2% Better
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	650	77.2	Better	76.7	84% Worse
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	11	257.6	Better	284.2	19% Worse
High School Dropout	66	3.6%	Better	N/A	32% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	246	60%	Better	59%	6% Worse
8th Grade Math Proficiency	199	48%	Worse	53%	16% Worse
HEALTH					
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)	24	28.4	Better	39.7	10% Better
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	1	2.6	Better	5.2	52% Better
Early Prenatal Care	311	82.1%	Worse	75.5%	1% Better
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty	1,361	16.8%	N/A	N/A	20% Worse
Unemployment	1,426	5.2%	Worse	5.8%	17% Better
Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid	N/A	60%	Worse	N/A	2% Worse
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	66	7.8	Better	12.9	43% Worse
Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)	22	2.6	Better	6.7	36% Better
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)	456	12.7	Better	13.2	6% Worse

POPULATION	2001
TOTAL	35,850
All children	8,423

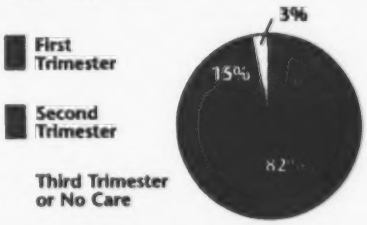
Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Clatsop county in 2001: 512



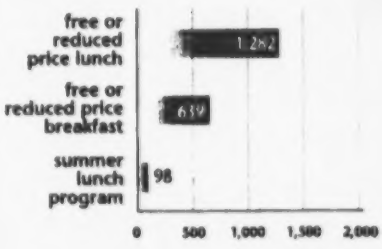
Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:



Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.



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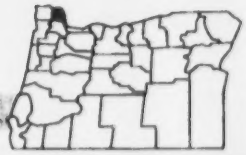
Columbia County

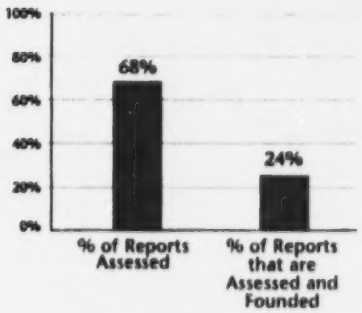
STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002



POPULATION	2001
TOTAL	44,300
All children	11,718

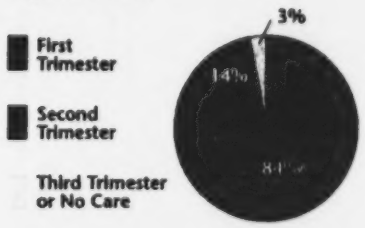
Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Columbia county in 2001: 244



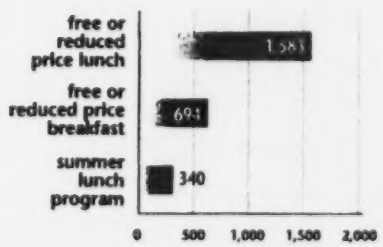
Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:



Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.



CHILD SAFETY

94 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 8 per 1,000 children.
29 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 7 percent are sexual abuse, 7 percent are mental injury, 12 percent are physical abuse, 31 percent are neglect, 42 percent are threat of harm
47 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 37 percent are the fathers of the victims.
172 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 51 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 36 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 47 percent have the head of family unemployed; 29 percent have domestic violence.
68 percent of households own guns, 22 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

11 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
81 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
57 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 11 percent of all births.
63 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
19 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
20 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.*
20 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.*
26 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.*
62 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.*
61 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.*

CHILD NUTRITION

1,766 children, or 15 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
1,552 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 621 are children.
69 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.*
71 percent of eight graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.*
13 percent of eight graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.*

Denotes regional data

COUNTY INDICATORS	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION					
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	1,336	16.2	Worse	19.7	12% Worse
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	469	82%	Worse	82%	4% Worse
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	470	81%	Better	71%	5% Better
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	720	61.4	Worse	57.6	47% Worse
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	13	226.4	Worse	133.4	4% Worse
High School Dropout	96	3.5%	Better	N/A	34% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	385	62%	Better	55%	3% Worse
8th Grade Math Proficiency	304	48%	Better	44%	16% Worse
HEALTH					
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)	26	27.1	Better	36.1	15% Better
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	2	3.8	Worse	3.8	30% Better
Early Prenatal Care	439	83.8%	Worse	76.9%	3% Better
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty	1,349	11.6%	N/A	N/A	17% Better
Unemployment	2,541	7.8%	Worse	5.7%	24% Worse
Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid	N/A	61%	Worse	N/A	0% Better
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	61	5.2	Better	5.7	5% Better
Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)	33	2.8	Better	2.8	31% Better
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)	403	9.1	Better	9.8	24% Better

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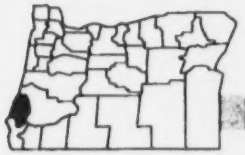


Coos County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002

CHILD SAFETY

291 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 21.1 per 1,000 children.
50 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 5 percent are sexual abuse, 7 percent are mental injury, 5 percent are physical abuse, 27 percent are neglect, 56 percent are threat of harm.
48 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 28 percent are the fathers of the victims.
350 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 62 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 61 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 42 percent have the head of family unemployed; 31 percent have domestic violence.
66 percent of households own guns, 31 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

12 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
76 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
86 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 15 percent of all births.
59 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
24 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
15 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.*
24 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.*
37 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.*
65 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.*
55 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.*

CHILD NUTRITION

3,596 children, or 26 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
4,255 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 1,702 are children.
71 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.*
69 percent of eight graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.*
8 percent of eight graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.*

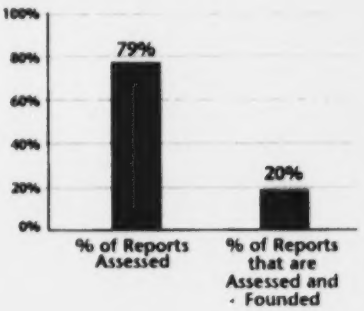
Denotes regional data

COUNTY INDICATORS	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION					
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	1,320	14.1	6% Better	N/A	24% Worse
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	526	86%	2% Better	80%	1% Better
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	471	76%	4% Better	67%	1% Worse
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	628	45.6	18% Better	74.5	9% Worse
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	12	171.6	7% Better	209.9	21% Better
High School Dropout	107	3.4%	24% Better	N/A	36% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	433	58%	Same	53%	9% Worse
8th Grade Math Proficiency	426	57%	8% Worse	54%	Same
HEALTH					
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)	35	27.0	20% Better	37.7	15% Better
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	3	5.2	63% Worse	6.5	4% Better
Early Prenatal Care	431	74.2%	5% Better	68.7%	9% Worse
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty	2,628	19.9%	N/A	N/A	42% Worse
Unemployment	4,032	8.2%	11% Worse	9.1%	30% Worse
Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid	N/A	58%	12% Worse	N/A	5% Worse
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000 age)	139	10.1	43% Better	15.3	84% Worse
Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)	152	11.0	6% Better	8.6	170% Worse
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)	641	10.2	19% Worse	13.7	15% Better

POPULATION	2001
TOTAL	62,950
All children	13,777

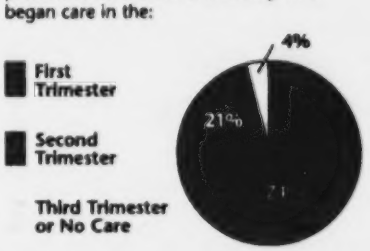
Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Coos county in 2001: 987



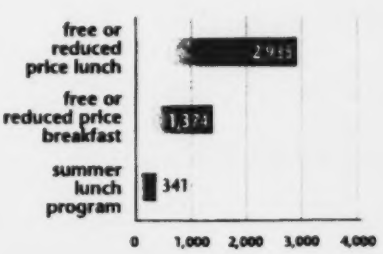
Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:



Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.



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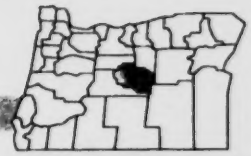
Crook County

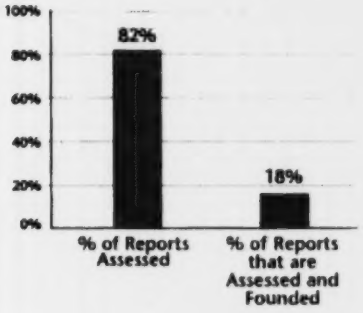
STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002



POPULATION	2001
TOTAL	19,850
All children	5,009

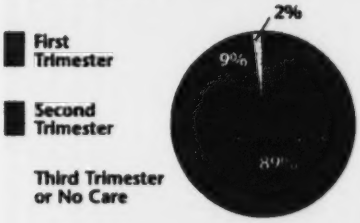
Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Crook county in 2001: 330



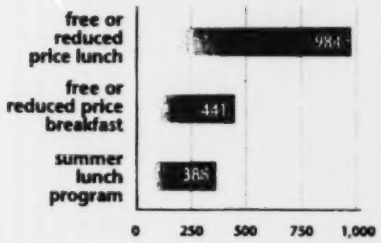
Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:



Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.



CHILD SAFETY

93 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 18.6 per 1,000 children.
47 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 5 percent are sexual abuse, 2 percent are mental injury, 28 percent are physical abuse, 25 percent are neglect, 40 percent are threat of harm.
41 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 40 percent are the fathers of the victims.
88 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 43 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 44 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 38 percent have the head of family unemployed; 23 percent have domestic violence.
71 percent of households own guns, 30 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.*

CHILD HEALTH

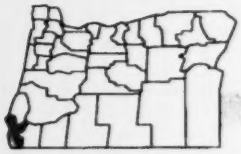
8 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
81 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
21 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 9 percent of all births.
86 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
23 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
18 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.*
9 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.*
37 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.*
60 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.*
44 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day. *

CHILD NUTRITION

1,054 children, or 21 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
608 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 243 are children.
70 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.*
54 percent of eight graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.*
9 percent of eight graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.*

**Denotes regional data*

COUNTY INDICATORS	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION					
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	414	11.8	Better	14.3	36% Worse
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	190	87%	Better	84%	2% Better
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	180	79%	Better	69%	2% Better
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	294	58.7	Better	79.7	40% Worse
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	13	531.7	Better	223.6	145% Worse
High School Dropout	28	2.9%	Worse	N/A	45% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	141	62%	Better	53%	4% Worse
8th Grade Math Proficiency	127	55%	Better	43%	4% Worse
HEALTH					
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)	5	11.5	Better	38.5	64% Better
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	1	4.1	Better	7.3	24% Better
Early Prenatal Care	215	88.8%	Better	79.0%	9% Better
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty	663	13.9%	N/A	N/A	1% Better
Unemployment	1,440	9.7%	Worse	9.7%	54% Worse
Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid	N/A	63%	Worse	N/A	4% Better
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	63	12.6	Worse	7.9	129% Worse
Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)	30	6.0	Better	5.2	47% Worse
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)	218	11.0	Worse	13.2	9% Better



Curry County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002

CHILD SAFETY

58 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 14.6 per 1,000 children.
36 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 18 percent are sexual abuse, 2 percent are mental injury, 14 percent are physical abuse, 15 percent are neglect, 52 percent are threat of harm.
51 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 17 percent are the fathers of the victims.
42 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 35 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 42 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 40 percent have the head of family unemployed; 14 percent have domestic violence.
69 percent of households own guns, 22 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

12 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
76 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
26 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 15 percent of all births.
58 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
26 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
15 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.*
24 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.*
37 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.*
65 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.*
55 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.*

CHILD NUTRITION

732 children, or 18 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
696 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 278 are children.
71 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.*
69 percent of eight graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.*
8 percent of eight graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.*

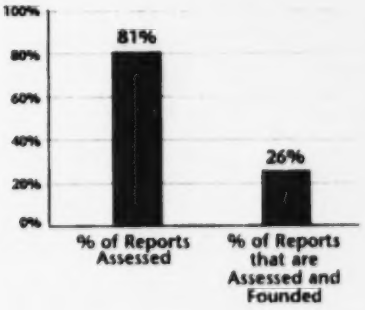
*Denotes regional data

COUNTY INDICATORS	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION					
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	374	13.7	Better	N/A	26% Worse
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	182	83%	Worse	84%	2% Worse
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	155	70%	Worse	73%	9% Worse
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	154	38.7	Better	49.8	8% Better
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	6	290.3	Better	115.5	34% Worse
High School Dropout	45	4.5%	Better	N/A	15% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	139	68%	Better	62%	6% Better
8th Grade Math Proficiency	116	55%	Worse	55%	3% Worse
HEALTH					
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)	11	32.1	Worse	31.8	1% Worse
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	1	5.7	Better	5.9	6% Worse
Early Prenatal Care	126	71.6%	Better	69.9%	12% Worse
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty	527	13.6%	N/A	N/A	3% Better
Unemployment	1,055	6.0%	Better	8.4%	5% Better
Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid	N/A	58%	Worse	N/A	6% Worse
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	28	7.0	Better	11.9	28% Worse
Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)	30	7.5	Worse	5.1	85% Worse
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)	185	8.6	Better	11.0	29% Better

POPULATION	2001
TOTAL	21,550
All children	3,975

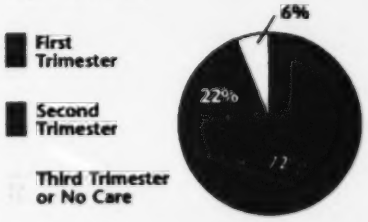
Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Curry county in 2001: 164



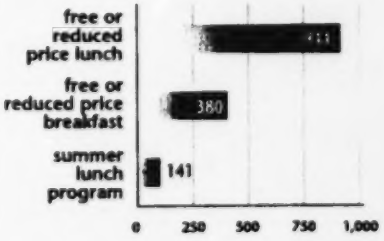
Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:



Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.



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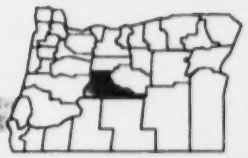
Deschutes County

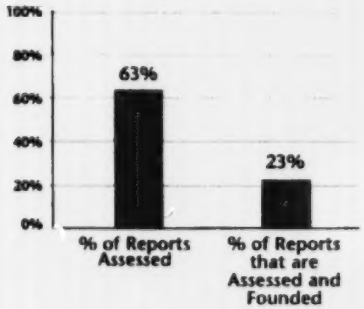
STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002



POPULATION	2001
TOTAL	122,050
All children	29,568

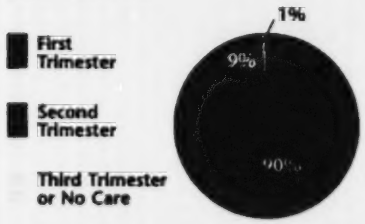
Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Deschutes county in 2001: 1,028



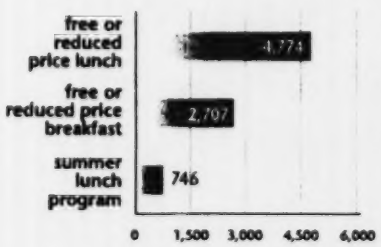
Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:



Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.



CHILD SAFETY

344 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 11.6 per 1,000 children.
49 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 12 percent are sexual abuse, 1 percent are mental injury, 12 percent are physical abuse, 14 percent are neglect, 60 percent are threat of harm.
38 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 32 percent are the fathers of the victims.
201 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 36 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 44 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 12 percent have the head of family unemployed; 34 percent have domestic violence.
54 percent of households own guns, 19 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

8 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
77 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.
170 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 11 percent of all births.
82 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
14 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
18 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.*
9 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.*
37 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.*
60 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.*
44 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.*

CHILD NUTRITION

5,144 children, or 17 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
3,805 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 1,522 are children.
70 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.*
54 percent of eight graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.*
9 percent of eight graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.*

Denotes regional data

COUNTY INDICATORS	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION					
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	3,163	15.2	10% Worse	19.5	18% Worse
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	1,238	87%	Same	81%	3% Better
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	1,108	78%	8% Better	67%	1% Better
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	1,779	60.2	4% Better	75.4	44% Worse
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	36	252.5	1% Better	202.9	16% Worse
High School Dropout	271	4.3%	32% Better	N/A	19% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	1,014	62%	8% Better	59%	3% Worse
8th Grade Math Proficiency	919	56%	5% Better	53%	2% Worse
HEALTH					
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)	78	31.9	7% Worse	36.3	1% Worse
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	14	9.5	36% Worse	5.9	76% Worse
Early Prenatal Care	1,327	89.7%	2% Better	84.7%	10% Better
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty	2,902	10.4%	N/A	N/A	26% Better
Unemployment	5,919	6.4%	21% Worse	7.1%	2% Worse
Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid	N/A	62%	10% Worse	N/A	2% Better
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	145	4.9	33% Better	6.6	11% Better
Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)	199	6.7	39% Better	5.8	65% Worse
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)	1,184	9.7	11% Better	12.4	19% Better

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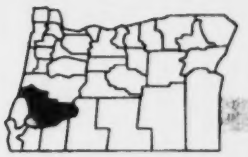


Douglas County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002

CHILD SAFETY

291 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 12.2 per 1,000 children.
45 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 13 percent are sexual abuse, 4 percent are mental injury, 10 percent are physical abuse, 25 percent are neglect, 49 percent are threat of harm.
39 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 29 percent are the fathers of the victims.
322 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 49 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 49 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 30 percent have the head of family unemployed; 30 percent have domestic violence.
66 percent of households own guns, 22 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

12 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
76 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
186 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 17 percent of all births.
80 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
22 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
16 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.
23 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.
28 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.
65 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.
55 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.

CHILD NUTRITION

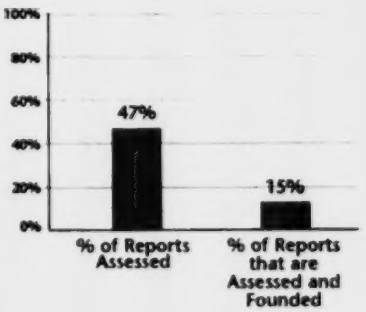
5,891 children, or 25 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
6,404 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 2,562 are children.
73 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.
53 percent of eight graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.
15 percent of eight graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.

Denotes regional data

POPULATION	2001
TOTAL	101,200
All children	23,856

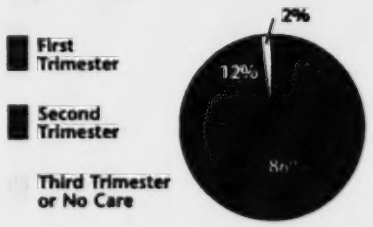
Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Douglas county in 2001: 1,262



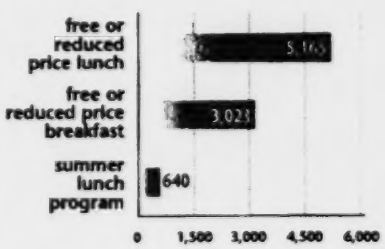
Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:



Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.



COUNTY INDICATORS	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION					
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	2,848	17.3	2% Worse	18.2	7% Worse
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	981	82%	1% Better	78%	4% Worse
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	829	69%	4% Better	64%	11% Worse
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	1,467	61.5	11% Worse	69.8	47% Worse
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	40	337.8	121% Worse	213.5	56% Worse
High School Dropout	287	5.1%	20% Better	N/A	4% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	678	52%	1% Better	54%	19% Worse
8th Grade Math Proficiency	590	45%	5% Better	45%	21% Worse
HEALTH					
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)	72	33.9	5% Better	40.3	7% Worse
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	10	9.2	61% Worse	7.5	70% Worse
Early Prenatal Care	933	85.6%	1% Better	84.5%	5% Better
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty	3,855	16.6%	N/A	N/A	19% Worse
Unemployment	6,961	9.0%	15% Worse	8.8%	43% Worse
Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid	N/A	63%	15% Worse	N/A	3% Better
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	161	6.7	15% Better	7.0	23% Worse
Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)	130	5.4	43% Better	7.5	33% Worse
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)	1,061	10.5	1% Worse	11.3	13% Better

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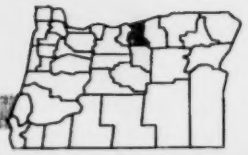
Gilliam County

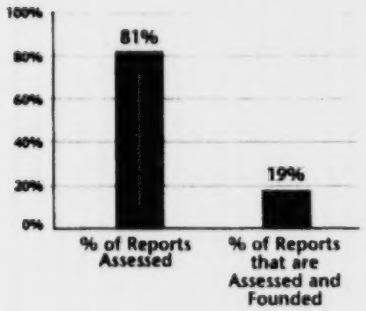
STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002



POPULATION	2001
TOTAL	1,900
All children	428

Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Gilliam county in 2001: 16

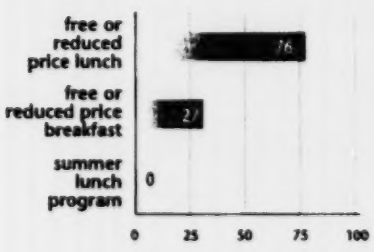


Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:

Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.



CHILD SAFETY

Due to the small number of [illegible]

3 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 7 per 1,000 children.
33 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: N/A percent are sexual abuse, N/A percent are mental injury, N/A percent are physical abuse, N/A percent are neglect, N/A percent are threat of harm.
N/A percent of perpetrators are mothers, and N/A percent are the fathers of the victims.
6 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: N/A percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; N/A percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; N/A percent have the head of family unemployed; N/A percent have domestic violence.
91 percent of households own guns, 17 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.*

CHILD HEALTH

28 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
77 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
0 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 0 percent of all births.
N/A percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
11 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
10 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.*
15 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.*
25 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.*
71 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.*
67 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.*

CHILD NUTRITION

38 children, or 9 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
123 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 49 are children.
70 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.*
70 percent of eight graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products. *
7 percent of eight graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food. *

*Denotes regional data

COUNTY INDICATORS	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION					
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	22	7.5	Better	N/A	60% Worse
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	25	86%	Better	90%	1% Better
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	21	72%	Better	75%	6% Worse
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	17	39.7	Worse	37.3	5% Better
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	3	1376.1	Worse	76.3	535% Worse
High School Dropout	0	0.0%	Same	N/A	100% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	19	76%	Better	51%	19% Better
8th Grade Math Proficiency	20	71%	Better	49%	25% Better
HEALTH					
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0	N/A
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	0	0.0	Same	0.0	100% Better
Early Prenatal Care	18	100.0%	Better	85.5%	23% Better
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty	48	11.0%	N/A	N/A	21% Better
Unemployment	85	5.8%	Worse	5.1%	8% Better
Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid	N/A	69%	Worse	N/A	13% Better
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	3	7.0	Better	12.5	28% Worse
Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)	0	0.0	Better	4.9	100% Better
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)	15	7.9	Worse	8.4	34% Better

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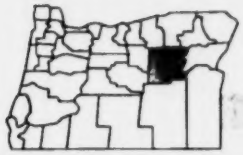


Grant County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002

CHILD SAFETY

49 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 25.6 per 1,000 children.
33 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 2 percent are sexual abuse, 2 percent are mental injury, 15 percent are physical abuse, 46 percent are neglect, 36 percent are threat of harm.
51 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 24 percent are the fathers of the victims.
40 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 60 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 37 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 34 percent have the head of family unemployed; 34 percent have domestic violence.
78 percent of households own guns, 20 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.*

CHILD HEALTH

14 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
81 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
6 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 10 percent of all births.
83 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
13 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
18 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.*
9 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.*
37 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.*
60 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.*
44 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.*

CHILD NUTRITION

288 children, or 15 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
276 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 111 are children.
70 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.*
54 percent of eight graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.*
7 percent of eight graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.*

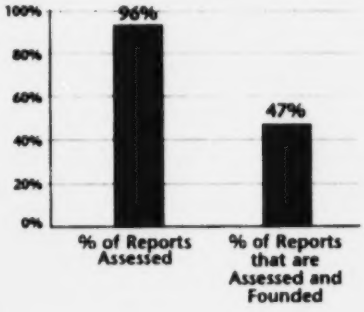
Denotes regional data

COUNTY INDICATORS	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION					
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	160	12.1	Better	12.2	34% Worse
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	79	95%	Better	86%	12% Better
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	68	82%	Worse	80%	6% Better
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	99	51.8	Worse	25.3	24% Worse
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	1	105.8	Better	359.1	51% Better
High School Dropout	2	0.5%	Better	N/A	91% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	54	67%	Better	64%	4% Better
8th Grade Math Proficiency	46	55%	Better	58%	3% Worse
HEALTH					
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)	1	5.7	Better	22.6	82% Better
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	2	31.7	Worse	6.9	487% Worse
Early Prenatal Care	56	90.3%	Better	79.7%	11% Better
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty	330	16.6%	N/A	N/A	19% Worse
Unemployment	607	10.3%	Better	12.6%	63% Worse
Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid	N/A	60%	Worse	N/A	2% Worse
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	33	17.3	Worse	12.7	214% Worse
Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)	16	8.4	Worse	5.6	105% Worse
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)	64	8.2	Worse	8.6	32% Better

POPULATION	2001
TOTAL	7,800
All children	1,911

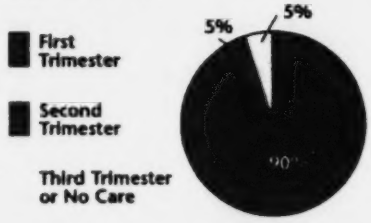
Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Grant county in 2001: 74



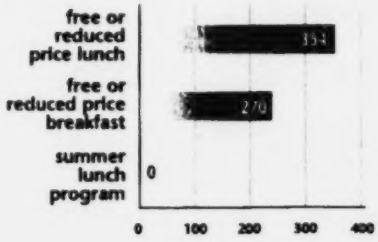
Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:



Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.



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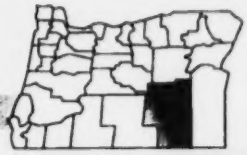
Harney County

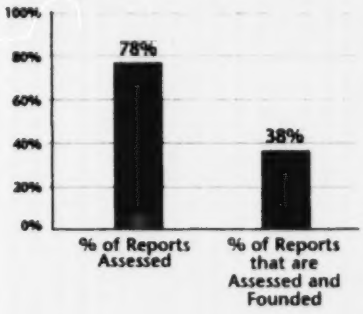
STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002



POPULATION	2001
TOTAL	7,600
All children	1,934

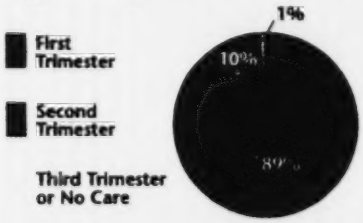
Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Harney county in 2001: 58



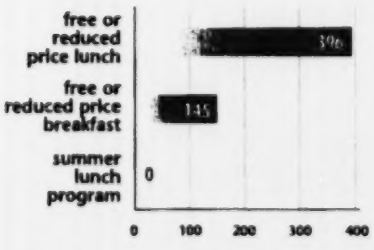
Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:



Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.



CHILD SAFETY

31 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 16 per 1,000 children.
35 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 8 percent are sexual abuse, 3 percent are mental injury, 22 percent are physical abuse, 43 percent are neglect, 24 percent are threat of harm.
41 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 34 percent are the fathers of the victims.
26 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 41 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 45 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 45 percent have the head of family unemployed; 27 percent have domestic violence.
73 percent of households own guns, 26 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.*

CHILD HEALTH

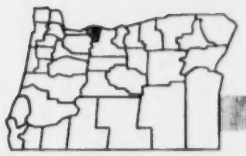
14 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
81 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
7 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 8 percent of all births.
86 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
19 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
18 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.*
9 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.*
37 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.*
60 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.*
44 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.*

CHILD NUTRITION

371 children, or 19 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
104 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 42 are children.
70 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.*
54 percent of eight graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.*
7 percent of eight graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.*

*Denotes regional data

COUNTY INDICATORS	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION					
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	90	6.5	Worse	N/A	65% Worse
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	73	97%	Better	85%	15% Better
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	70	90%	Better	71%	17% Better
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	53	27.4	Better	18.3	35% Better
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	0	0.0	Better	207.2	100% Better
High School Dropout	11	2.7%	Better	N/A	49% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	70	66%	Worse	67%	3% Better
8th Grade Math Proficiency	53	48%	Worse	61%	15% Worse
HEALTH					
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)	2	13.5	Better	32.1	57% Better
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	0	0.0	Better	4.2	100% Better
Early Prenatal Care	73	89.0%	Better	78.4%	9% Better
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty	240	12.7%	N/A	N/A	9% Better
Unemployment	799	14.1%	Worse	9.6%	124% Worse
Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid	N/A	61%	Worse	N/A	1% Worse
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	27	14.0	Better	14.8	154% Worse
Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)	4	2.1	Better	4.0	49% Better
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)	79	10.4	Better	11.2	13% Better



Hood River County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002

CHILD SAFETY

51 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 8.9 per 1,000 children.
27 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 11 percent are sexual abuse, 2 percent are mental injury, 18 percent are physical abuse, 33 percent are neglect, 36 percent are threat of harm.
46 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 21 percent are the fathers of the victims.
42 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 43 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 41 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 16 percent have the head of family unemployed; 24 percent have domestic violence.
53 percent of households own guns, 22 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

28 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
77 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
28 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 9 percent of all births.
75 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
6 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
10 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.*
15 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.*
25 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.*
71 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.*
67 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the internet on an average school day.*

CHILD NUTRITION

953 children, or 17 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
1,096 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 438 are children.
70 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.*
70 percent of eight graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.*
7 percent of eight graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.*

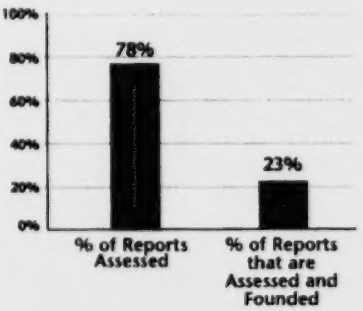
*Denotes regional data

COUNTY INDICATORS	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION					
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	838	20.0	Worse	26.5	8% Better
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	212	86%	Same	82%	1% Better
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	201	76%	Better	69%	1% Worse
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	277	48.2	Worse	52.6	15% Worse
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	3	119.0	Better	254.9	45% Better
High School Dropout	24	2.1%	Better	N/A	60% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	167	62%	Better	54%	3% Worse
8th Grade Math Proficiency	153	56%	Better	47%	2% Worse
HEALTH					
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)	12	27.5	Better	38.4	13% Better
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	1	3.3	Better	6.6	39% Better
Early Prenatal Care	235	78.6%	Worse	80.9%	4% Worse
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty	933	17.3%	N/A	N/A	24% Worse
Unemployment	1,367	9.2%	Worse	9.4%	46% Worse
Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid	N/A	62%	Worse	N/A	1% Better
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	35	6.1	Worse	10.7	11% Worse
Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)	16	2.8	Better	8.9	32% Better
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)	119	5.8	Better	9.4	52% Better

POPULATION	2001
TOTAL	20,600
All children	5,743

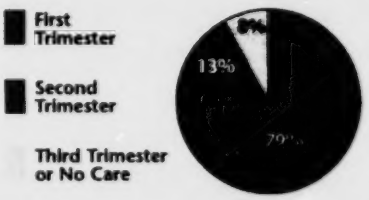
Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Hood River county in 2001: 163



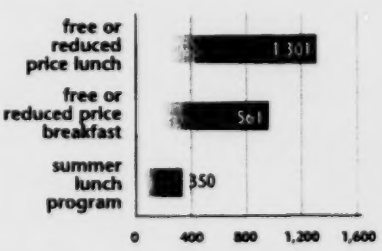
Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:



Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.



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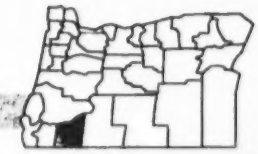
Jackson County

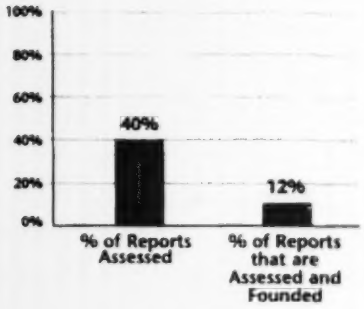
STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002



POPULATION	2001
TOTAL	184,700
All children	44,462

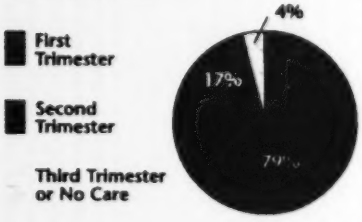
Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Jackson county in 2001: 2,645



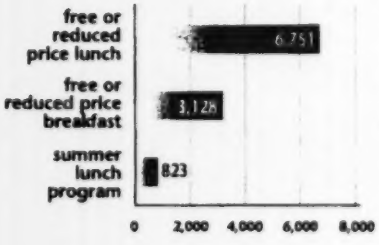
Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:



Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.



CHILD SAFETY

454 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 10.2 per 1,000 children.
48 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 13 percent are sexual abuse, 2 percent are mental injury, 12 percent are physical abuse, 22 percent are neglect, 51 percent are threat of harm.
49 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 26 percent are the fathers of the victims.
438 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 43 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 40 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 30 percent have the head of family unemployed; 22 percent have domestic violence.
57 percent of households own guns, 17 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

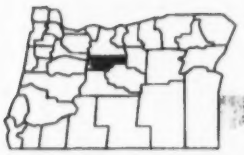
12 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
76 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
278 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 13 percent of all births.
67 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
16 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
12 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.
15 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.
25 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.
65 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.
59 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.

CHILD NUTRITION

9,806 children, or 22 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
5,240 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 2,096 are children.
73 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.
56 percent of eight graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.
12 percent of eight graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.

**Denotes regional data*

COUNTY INDICATORS	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION					
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	6,461	20.8	5% Worse	23.2	12% Better
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	1,731	87%	1% Worse	82%	2% Better
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	1,656	80%	Same	73%	4% Better
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	3,423	77.0	9% Worse	85.2	84% Worse
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	43	201.0	7% Better	222.1	7% Better
High School Dropout	622	6.7%	7% Better	N/A	26% Worse
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	1,337	63%	Same	60%	1% Worse
8th Grade Math Proficiency	1,190	56%	2% Worse	52%	2% Worse
HEALTH					
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)	127	32.7	14% Worse	34.1	3% Worse
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	14	6.6	128% Worse	4.9	22% Worse
Early Prenatal Care	1,682	78.8%	Same	76.8%	3% Worse
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty	6,957	16.3%	N/A	N/A	16% Worse
Unemployment	8,835	6.3%	19% Worse	7.0%	Same
Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid	N/A	59%	12% Worse	N/A	3% Worse
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	242	5.4	19% Better	7.6	1% Better
Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)	212	4.8	33% Better	6.3	17% Worse
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)	1,972	10.7	9% Better	13.1	11% Better



Jefferson County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002

CHILD SAFETY

47 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 8.2 per 1,000 children.
49 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 13 percent are sexual abuse, 2 percent are mental injury, 20 percent are physical abuse, 39 percent are neglect, 27 percent are threat of harm.
47 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 21 percent are the fathers of the victims.
72 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 38 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 48 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 23 percent have the head of family unemployed; 33 percent have domestic violence.
71 percent of households own guns, 30 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.*

CHILD HEALTH

8 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
77 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
51 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 17 percent of all births.
51 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
13 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
18 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.*
9 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.*
37 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.*
60 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.*
44 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.*

CHILD NUTRITION

1,650 children, or 29 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
586 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 234 are children.
70 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.*
54 percent of eight graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.*
9 percent of eight graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.*

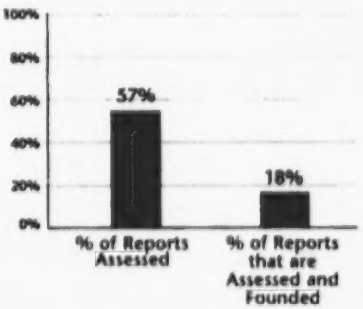
Denotes regional data

COUNTY INDICATORS	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION					
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	732	17.4	Worse	16.5	6% Worse
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	193	77%	Better	70%	10% Worse
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	190	73%	Better	53%	5% Worse
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	294	51.4	Better	83.5	23% Worse
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	15	587.3	Worse	187.7	171% Worse
High School Dropout	54	5.7%	Better	N/A	8% Worse
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	81	41%	Worse	40%	36% Worse
8th Grade Math Proficiency	66	31%	Worse	33%	46% Worse
HEALTH					
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)	26	64.5	Better	76.3	103% Worse
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	1	3.3	Better	7.6	39% Better
Early Prenatal Care	195	64.4%	Worse	65.8%	21% Worse
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty	1,214	22.2%	N/A	N/A	59% Worse
Unemployment	1,040	7.6%	Worse	6.7%	21% Worse
Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid	N/A	57%	Worse	N/A	7% Worse
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	39	6.8	Worse	6.1	24% Worse
Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)	8	1.4	Better	2.7	66% Better
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)	272	14.0	Better	18.6	17% Worse

POPULATION	2001
TOTAL	19,400
All children	5,717

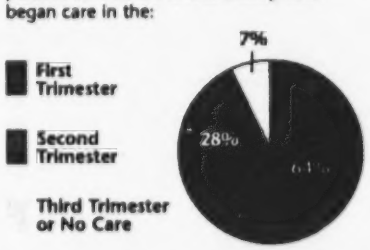
Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Jefferson county in 2001: 219



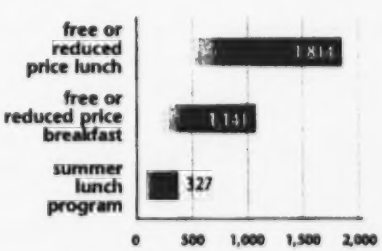
Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:



Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.



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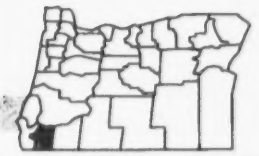
Josephine County

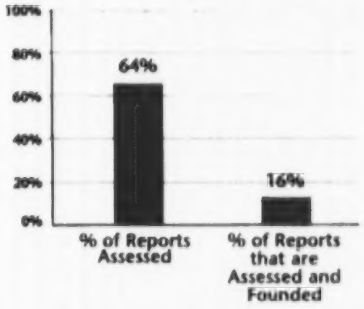
STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002



POPULATION	2001
TOTAL	76,850
All children	17,384

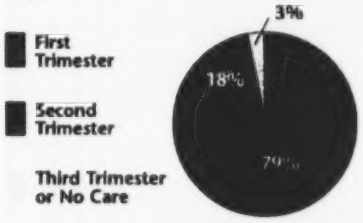
Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Josephine county in 2001: 671



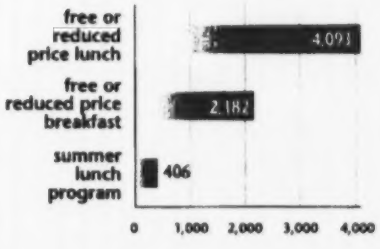
Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:



Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.



CHILD SAFETY

149 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 8.6 per 1,000 children.
44 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 17 percent are sexual abuse, 1 percent are mental injury, 14 percent are physical abuse, 34 percent are neglect, 35 percent are threat of harm.
44 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 25 percent are the fathers of the victims.
197 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 45 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 34 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 39 percent have the head of family unemployed; 22 percent have domestic violence.
58 percent of households own guns, 35 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

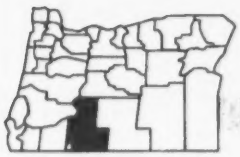
12 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
76 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
118 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 16 percent of all births.
72 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
25 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
N/A percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.**
N/A percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.**
N/A percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.**
N/A percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.**
N/A percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.**

CHILD NUTRITION

5,127 children, or 29 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
5,424 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 2,170 are children.
N/A percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.**
N/A percent of eight graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.**
N/A percent of eight graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.**

Denotes regional data
***Schools in this county did not participate in the Healthy Teens Survey*

COUNTY INDICATORS	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION					
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	1,632	13.4	18% Worse	20.0	27% Worse
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	702	90%	2% Better	84%	5% Better
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	659	82%	4% Better	71%	7% Better
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	842	48.4	3% Worse	60.8	16% Worse
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	26	304.2	15% Better	295.5	40% Worse
High School Dropout	183	5.1%	Same	N/A	4% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	561	63%	2% Better	56%	2% Worse
8th Grade Math Proficiency	497	56%	9% Better	46%	2% Worse
HEALTH					
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)	43	29.2	12% Better	36.1	8% Better
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	11	14.8	185% Worse	5.2	174% Worse
Early Prenatal Care	586	78.9%	1% Better	76.6%	3% Worse
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty	3,548	21.1%	N/A	N/A	51% Worse
Unemployment	5,055	8.5%	23% Worse	8.8%	35% Worse
Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid	N/A	56%	15% Worse	N/A	8% Worse
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	102	5.9	32% Better	9.5	7% Worse
Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)	47	2.7	27% Better	5.9	34% Better
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)	773	10.1	11% Better	13.2	16% Better



Klamath County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002

CHILD SAFETY

320 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 19.4 per 1,000 children.
47 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 7 percent are sexual abuse, 3 percent are mental injury, 17 percent are physical abuse, 12 percent are neglect, 60 percent are threat of harm.
43 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 28 percent are the fathers of the victims.
435 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 48 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 41 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 39 percent have the head of family unemployed; 29 percent have domestic violence.
64 percent of households own guns, 29 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

15 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
76 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
117 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 14 percent of all births.
63 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
21 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
18 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.*
9 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.*
37 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.*
60 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.*
44 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.*

CHILD NUTRITION

3,861 children, or 23 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
4,786 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 1,914 are children.
70 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.*
54 percent of eight graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.*
7 percent of eight graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.*

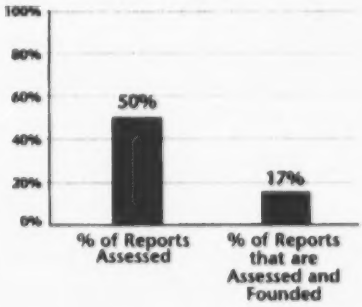
*Denotes regional data

COUNTY INDICATORS	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION					
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	2,331	19.8	16% Worse	24.8	7% Better
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	607	81%	4% Worse	80%	5% Worse
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	552	72%	1% Worse	67%	7% Worse
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	545	33.1	3% Better	34.9	21% Better
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	33	430.4	37% Worse	356.5	98% Worse
High School Dropout	117	3.6%	37% Better	N/A	32% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	448	60%	12% Better	53%	6% Worse
8th Grade Math Proficiency	385	51%	7% Better	44%	11% Worse
HEALTH					
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)	63	47.1	12% Worse	47.2	49% Worse
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	5	6.1	27% Better	8.5	13% Worse
Early Prenatal Care	629	76.2%	4% Better	71.5%	7% Worse
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty	3,579	22.4%	N/A	N/A	60% Worse
Unemployment	4,534	9.5%	17% Worse	9.0%	51% Worse
Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid	N/A	59%	15% Worse	N/A	3% Worse
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	134	8.1	1% Worse	9.0	48% Worse
Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)	186	11.3	38% Better	11.9	176% Worse
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)	855	13.3	6% Better	14.9	11% Worse

POPULATION	2001
TOTAL	64,200
All children	16,476

Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Klamath county in 2001: 1,180

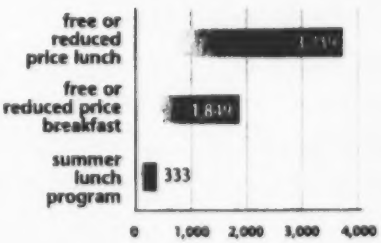


Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:

Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.



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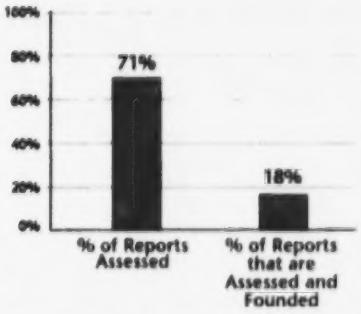
Lake County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002

POPULATION	2001
TOTAL	7,500
All children	1,770

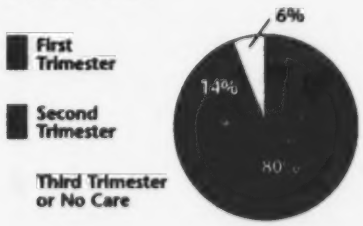
Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Lake county in 2001: 110



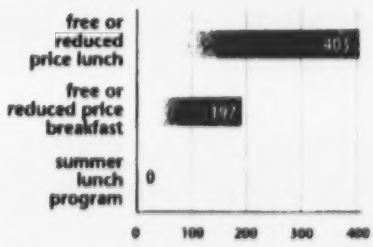
Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:



Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.



CHILD SAFETY

28 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 15.8 per 1,000 children.
54 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 6 percent are sexual abuse, 9 percent are mental injury, 9 percent are physical abuse, 34 percent are neglect, 41 percent are threat of harm.
42 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 29 percent are the fathers of the victims.
43 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 65 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 45 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 50 percent have the head of family unemployed; 25 percent have domestic violence.
73 percent of households own guns, 26 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.*

CHILD HEALTH

15 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
81 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
6 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 9 percent of all births.
100 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
20 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
N/A percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.**
N/A percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.**
N/A percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.**
N/A percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.**
N/A percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.**

CHILD NUTRITION

364 children, or 21 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
592 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 237 are children.
N/A percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.**
N/A percent of eight graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.**
N/A percent of eight graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.**

*Denotes regional data
**Schools in this county did not participate in the Healthy Teens Survey

COUNTY INDICATORS	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION					
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	208	17.1	Worse	18.9	8% Worse
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	64	78%	Worse	83%	8% Worse
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	66	80%	Worse	75%	3% Better
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	85	48.0	Worse	51.4	15% Worse
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	2	219.5	Worse	209.9	1% Worse
High School Dropout	2	0.4%	Better	N/A	92% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	84	71%	Worse	68%	10% Better
8th Grade Math Proficiency	79	71%	Better	51%	24% Better
HEALTH					
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)	1	6.6	Better	29.5	79% Better
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	1	14.3	Worse	10.9	165% Worse
Early Prenatal Care	56	80.0%	Worse	77.7%	2% Worse
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty	363	20.4%	N/A	N/A	46% Worse
Unemployment	596	10.4%	Worse	11.0%	65% Worse
Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid	N/A	52%	Worse	N/A	15% Worse
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	17	9.6	Better	18.3	75% Worse
Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)	11	6.2	Better	9.2	52% Worse
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)	66	8.8	Better	6.9	27% Better

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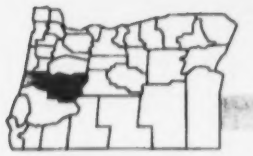


Lane County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002

CHILD SAFETY

1,020 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 13.5 per 1,000 children.
58 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 8 percent are sexual abuse, 4 percent are mental injury, 8 percent are physical abuse, 21 percent are neglect, 59 percent are threat of harm.
46 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 29 percent are the fathers of the victims.
1,075 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 38 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 36 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 34 percent have the head of family unemployed; 33 percent have domestic violence.
53 percent of households own guns, 21 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

9 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
76 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
361 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 10 percent of all births.
66 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
12 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
11 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.
23 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.
29 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.
59 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.
57 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the internet on an average school day.

CHILD NUTRITION

15,813 children, or 21 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
15,982 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 6,393 are children.
71 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.
56 percent of eight graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.
12 percent of eight graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.

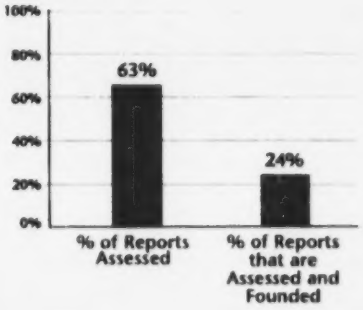
Denotes regional data

COUNTY INDICATORS	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION					
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	11,789	22.7	10% Worse	25.0	23% Better
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	2,861	88%	Same	85%	4% Better
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	2,639	79%	Same	74%	3% Better
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	3,537	46.8	4% Better	54.8	12% Worse
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	120	325.7	45% Worse	259.3	50% Worse
High School Dropout	578	3.9%	28% Better	N/A	26% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	2,423	67%	6% Better	62%	5% Better
8th Grade Math Proficiency	2,141	58%	3% Better	56%	2% Better
HEALTH					
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)	167	23.0	22% Better	39.6	27% Better
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	20	5.6	26% Better	6.4	4% Worse
Early Prenatal Care	2,876	80.2%	3% Better	76.3%	2% Worse
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty	11,456	16.1%	N/A	N/A	15% Worse
Unemployment	17,019	6.8%	33% Worse	5.5%	8% Worse
Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid	N/A	63%	10% Worse	N/A	4% Better
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	447	5.9	12% Better	5.6	8% Worse
Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)	573	7.6	17% Better	5.9	86% Worse
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)	4,192	12.9	4% Better	14.5	7% Worse

POPULATION	2001
TOTAL	325,900
All children	75,625

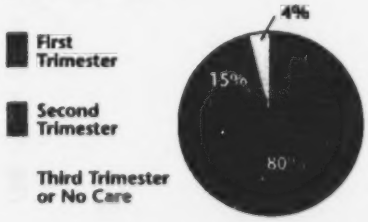
Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Lane county in 2001: 3,467



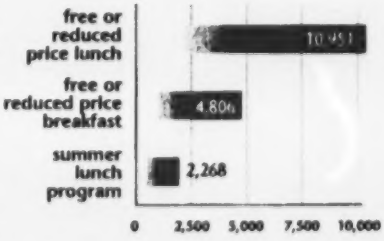
Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:



Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.



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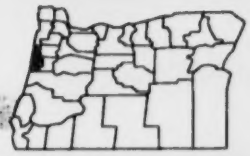
Lincoln County

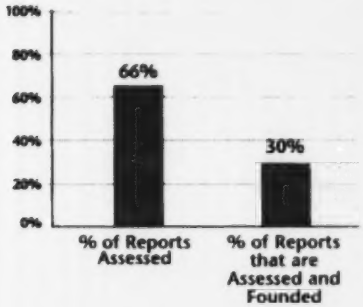
STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002



POPULATION	2001
TOTAL	44,650
All children	9,373

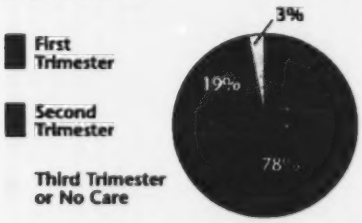
Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Lincoln county in 2001: 429



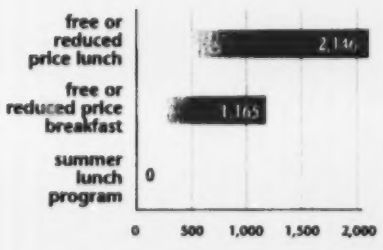
Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:



Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.



CHILD SAFETY

180 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 19.2 per 1,000 children.
53 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 1 percent are sexual abuse, 35 percent are mental injury, 4 percent are physical abuse, 38 percent are neglect, 22 percent are threat of harm.
45 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 30 percent are the fathers of the victims.
229 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 57 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 50 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 22 percent have the head of family unemployed; 47 percent have domestic violence.
52 percent of households own guns, 18 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

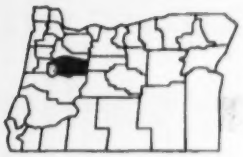
9 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
81 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
61 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 15 percent of all births.
59 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
23 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
20 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.*
20 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.*
26 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.*
62 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.*
61 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.*

CHILD NUTRITION

2,478 children, or 26 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
2,502 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about about 1,001 are children.
69 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.*
71 percent of eight graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.*
13 percent of eight graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.*

**Denotes regional data*

COUNTY INDICATORS	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION					
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	1,047	16.3	Worse	N/A	12% Worse
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	327	83%	Better	70%	3% Worse
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	300	71%	Better	60%	8% Worse
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	601	64.1	Worse	68.2	53% Worse
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	8	169.5	Worse	174.2	22% Better
High School Dropout	162	7.6%	Better	N/A	43% Worse
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	306	65%	Better	60%	2% Better
8th Grade Math Proficiency	235	49%	Better	49%	13% Worse
HEALTH					
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)	40	46.7	Worse	43.7	47% Worse
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	3	7.2	Better	9.7	33% Worse
Early Prenatal Care	323	77.8%	Worse	78.5%	5% Worse
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty	1,762	19.5%	N/A	N/A	39% Worse
Unemployment	2,434	6.9%	Worse	7.6%	10% Worse
Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid	N/A	56%	Worse	N/A	7% Worse
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	154	16.4	Better	23.4	199% Worse
Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)	26	2.8	Worse	2.9	32% Better
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)	554	12.4	Better	14.0	3% Worse



Linn County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002

CHILD SAFETY

307 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 11.5 per 1,000 children.
43 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 17 percent are sexual abuse, 2 percent are mental injury, 19 percent are physical abuse, 17 percent are neglect, 45 percent are threat of harm.
34 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 29 percent are the fathers of the victims.
301 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 42 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 45 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 43 percent have the head of family unemployed; 24 percent have domestic violence.
58 percent of households own guns, 31 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

9 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
81 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
176 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 13 percent of all births.
63 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
20 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
17 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.
18 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.
29 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.
62 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.
64 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.

CHILD NUTRITION

6,010 children, or 22 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
5,738 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 2,295 are children.
77 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.
52 percent of eight graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.
10 percent of eight graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.

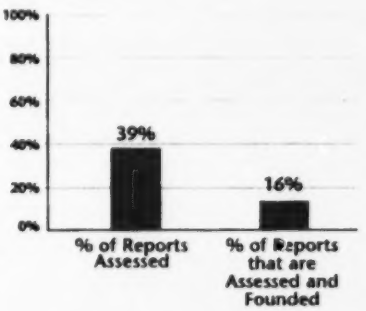
Denotes regional data

COUNTY INDICATORS	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION					
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	3,025	15.8	3% Worse	17.4	15% Worse
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	1,120	87%	4% Better	79%	2% Better
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	1,032	78%	3% Better	68%	1% Better
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	1,474	55.1	1% Worse	81.3	31% Worse
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	12	97.9	14% Better	169.8	55% Better
High School Dropout	330	5.9%	6% Better	N/A	11% Worse
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	798	62%	2% Worse	57%	3% Worse
8th Grade Math Proficiency	685	53%	3% Worse	51%	6% Worse
HEALTH					
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)	75	34.1	16% Better	41.8	8% Worse
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	10	7.5	74% Worse	5.6	39% Worse
Early Prenatal Care	1,070	80.1%	Same	78.2%	2% Worse
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty	3,828	14.8%	N/A	N/A	6% Worse
Unemployment	6,368	8.3%	17% Worse	7.6%	32% Worse
Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid	N/A	60%	12% Worse	N/A	1% Worse
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	184	6.9	3% Better	7.3	25% Worse
Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)	123	4.6	23% Worse	2.8	12% Worse
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)	1,318	12.7	7% Better	14.8	6% Worse

POPULATION	2001
TOTAL	103,500
All children	26,773

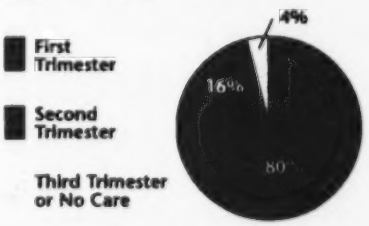
Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Linn county in 2001: 1,520



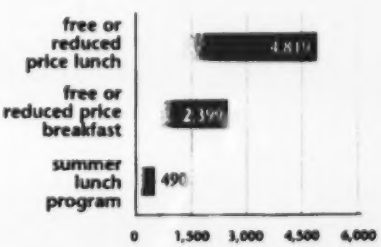
Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:



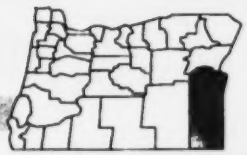
Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.



Malheur County

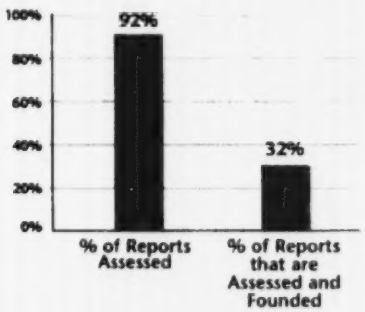
STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002



POPULATION	2001
TOTAL	32,000
All children	8,927

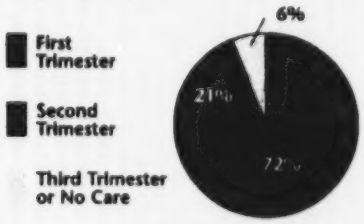
Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Malheur county in 2001: 208



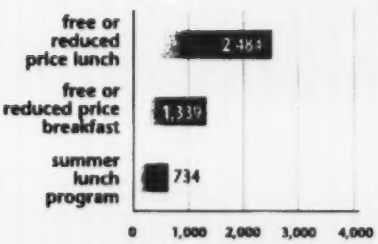
Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:



Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.



CHILD SAFETY

86 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 9.6 per 1,000 children.
34 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 32 percent are sexual abuse, 2 percent are mental injury, 18 percent are physical abuse, 34 percent are neglect, 13 percent are threat of harm.
36 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 26 percent are the fathers of the victims.
95 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 27 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 42 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 26 percent have the head of family unemployed; 23 percent have domestic violence.
60 percent of households own guns, 21 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

14 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
81 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
69 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 15 percent of all births.
58 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
9 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
N/A percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.**
N/A percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.**
N/A percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.**
N/A percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.**
N/A percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.**

CHILD NUTRITION

2,398 children, or 27 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
1,348 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 539 are children.
N/A percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.**
N/A percent of eight graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.**
N/A percent of eight graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.**

*Denotes regional data
**Schools in this county did not participate in the Healthy Teens Survey

COUNTY INDICATORS	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION					
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	866	13.4	Worse	N/A	27% Worse
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	307	76%	Better	75%	11% Worse
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	292	71%	Better	59%	8% Worse
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	517	57.9	Better	74.8	38% Worse
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	1	25.4	Better	100.6	88% Better
High School Dropout	49	3.1%	Same	N/A	42% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	258	63%	Better	52%	1% Worse
8th Grade Math Proficiency	210	50%	Better	42%	13% Worse
HEALTH					
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)	26	35.3	Better	39.9	11% Worse
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	3	6.4	Worse	7.5	19% Worse
Early Prenatal Care	333	72.1%	Worse	69.1%	12% Worse
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty	2,178	25.8%	N/A	N/A	84% Worse
Unemployment	2,077	9.0%	Worse	8.9%	43% Worse
Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid	N/A	56%	Worse	N/A	8% Worse
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	76	8.5	Worse	12.0	55% Worse
Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)	10	1.1	Better	4.4	73% Better
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)	336	10.5	Better	14.1	13% Better

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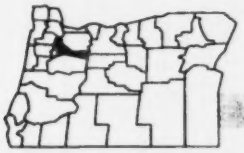


Marion County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002

CHILD SAFETY

794 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 10 per 1,000 children.
52 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 6 percent are sexual abuse, 4 percent are mental injury, 14 percent are physical abuse, 39 percent are neglect, 37 percent are threat of harm.
51 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 24 percent are the fathers of the victims.
1,356 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 46 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 38 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 36 percent have the head of family unemployed; 21 percent have domestic violence.
50 percent of households own guns, 22 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

5 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
81 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
609 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 13 percent of all births.
56 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
12 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
13 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.
16 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.
32 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.
55 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.
66 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.

CHILD NUTRITION

18,320 children, or 23 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
10,634 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 4,254 are children.
71 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.
57 percent of eight graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.
14 percent of eight graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.

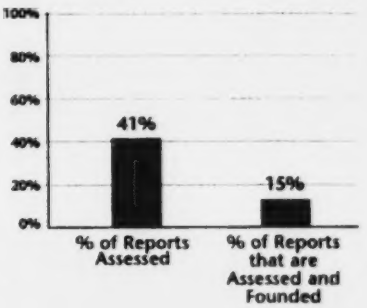
Denotes regional data

COUNTY INDICATORS	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION					
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	11,234	19.6	16% Worse	13.3	6% Better
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	2,792	79%	Same	74%	7% Worse
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	2,618	68%	4% Better	61%	11% Worse
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	3,436	43.3	9% Better	46.8	3% Worse
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	82	236.0	3% Worse	112.5	9% Worse
High School Dropout	1,035	6.9%	18% Better	N/A	30% Worse
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	2,199	60%	7% Better	52%	7% Worse
8th Grade Math Proficiency	1,895	50%	7% Better	45%	12% Worse
HEALTH					
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)	255	39.2	8% Better	53.8	24% Worse
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	25	5.5	11% Better	6.3	2% Worse
Early Prenatal Care	3,323	73.0%	1% Worse	75.5%	10% Worse
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty	13,638	18.1%	N/A	N/A	29% Worse
Unemployment	13,173	6.3%	17% Worse	5.7%	Same
Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid	N/A	61%	6% Worse	N/A	0% Worse
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	520	6.6	4% Worse	6.6	19% Worse
Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)	274	3.5	50% Better	5.7	15% Better
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)	3,985	13.8	4% Worse	14.8	15% Worse

POPULATION	2001
TOTAL	288,450
All children	79,359

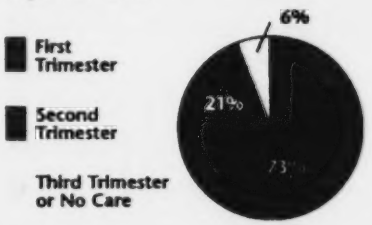
Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Marion county in 2001: 3,686



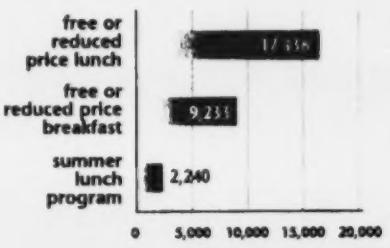
Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:



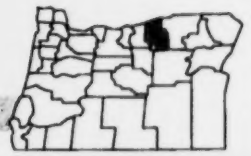
Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.



Morrow County

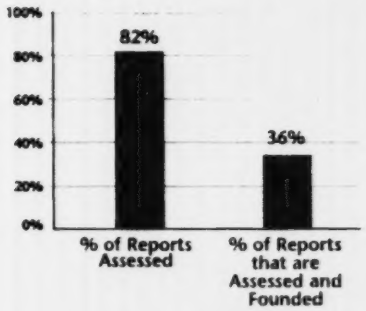
STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002



POPULATION	2001
TOTAL	11,150
All children	3,275

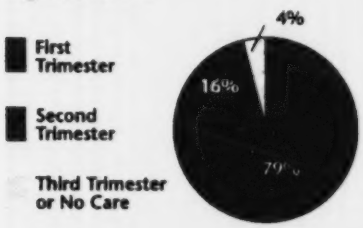
Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Morrow county in 2001: 90



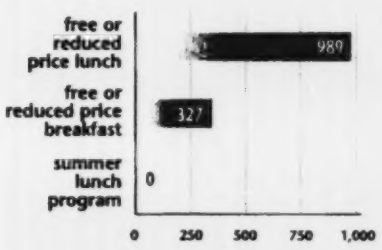
Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:



Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.



CHILD SAFETY

49 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 15.8 per 1,000 children.
37 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 12 percent are sexual abuse, 4 percent are mental injury, 9 percent are physical abuse, 32 percent are neglect, 44 percent are threat of harm.
33 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 29 percent are the fathers of the victims.
35 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 50 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 56 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 34 percent have the head of family unemployed; 50 percent have domestic violence.
91 percent of households own guns, 17 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

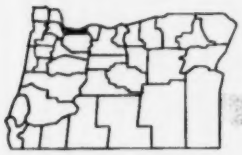
14 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
77 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
17 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 9 percent of all births.
53 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
16 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
12 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.*
15 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.*
31 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.*
66 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.*
70 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.*

CHILD NUTRITION

769 children, or 23 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
168 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 67 are children.
71 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.*
72 percent of eight graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.*
11 percent of eight graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.*

*Denotes regional data

COUNTY INDICATORS	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION					
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	282	12.0	Worse	13.3	35% Worse
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	127	82%	Better	72%	4% Worse
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	115	71%	Better	62%	7% Worse
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	153	46.7	Worse	46.8	12% Worse
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	1	67.4	Better	112.5	69% Better
High School Dropout	18	2.8%	Better	N/A	47% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	63	38%	Worse	47%	40% Worse
8th Grade Math Proficiency	60	38%	Worse	43%	33% Worse
HEALTH					
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)	12	44.6	Worse	50.1	41% Worse
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	1	5.6	Better	4.9	4% Worse
Early Prenatal Care	143	79.4%	Better	62.6%	3% Worse
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty	713	21.6%	N/A	N/A	54% Worse
Unemployment	851	10.8%	Better	10.0%	71% Worse
Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid	N/A	59%	Worse	N/A	3% Worse
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	29	8.9	Better	16.5	61% Worse
Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)	20	6.1	Better	11.8	50% Worse
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)	168	15.1	Better	18.4	25% Worse



Multnomah County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002

CHILD SAFETY

1,356 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 8.9 per 1,000 children.
51 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 8 percent are sexual abuse, 4 percent are mental injury, 16 percent are physical abuse, 24 percent are neglect, 48 percent are threat of harm.
46 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 28 percent are the fathers of the victims.
3,357 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 64 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 58 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 53 percent have the head of family unemployed; 32 percent have domestic violence.
34 percent of households own guns, 24 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

8 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
84 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
866 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 9 percent of all births.
65 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
12 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
11 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.
17 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.
26 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.
55 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.
66 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.

CHILD NUTRITION

31,120 children, or 20 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
26,924 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 10,770 are children.
71 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.
57 percent of eight graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.
9 percent of eight graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.

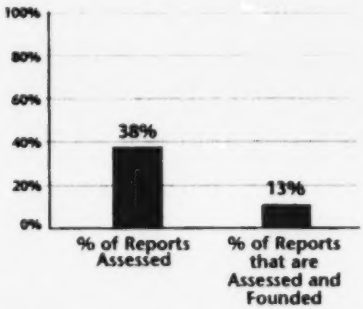
Denotes regional data

POPULATION	2001
TOTAL	666,350
All children	153,089

COUNTY INDICATORS	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION					
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	22,956	20.5	10% Worse	22.2	11% Better
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	6,240	84%	3% Better	75%	1% Worse
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	5,830	76%	3% Better	67%	2% Worse
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	4,544	29.7	26% Better	40.0	29% Better
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	120	184.5	9% Better	194.6	15% Better
High School Dropout	2,291	8.6%	9% Better	N/A	62% Worse
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	4,944	64%	9% Better	54%	Same
8th Grade Math Proficiency	4,336	56%	3% Better	52%	2% Worse
HEALTH					
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)	507	41.4	12% Better	52.8	31% Worse
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	43	4.6	27% Better	5.2	15% Better
Early Prenatal Care	7,406	80.1%	1% Better	80.6%	2% Worse
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty	21,733	15.4%	N/A	N/A	10% Worse
Unemployment	30,282	5.9%	48% Worse	4.3%	6% Better
Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid	N/A	58%	16% Worse	N/A	5% Worse
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	722	4.7	15% Better	7.1	14% Better
Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)	634	4.1	26% Better	6.5	1% Worse
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)	12,489	18.7	14% Better	23.4	56% Worse

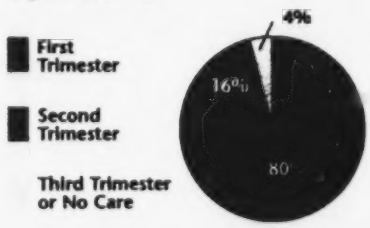
Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Multnomah county in 2001: 7,509



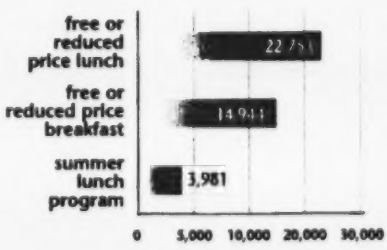
Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:



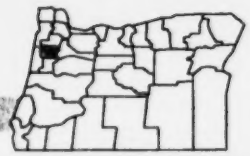
Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.



Polk County

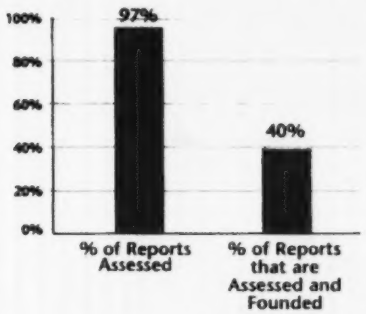
STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002



POPULATION	2001
TOTAL	63,600
All children	16,079

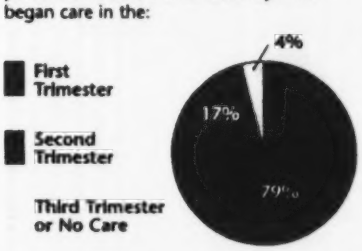
Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Polk county in 2001: 235



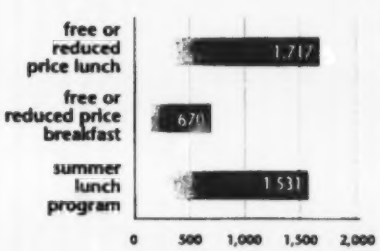
Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:



Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.



CHILD SAFETY

125 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 7.8 per 1,000 children.
46 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 14 percent are sexual abuse, 0 percent are mental injury, 25 percent are physical abuse, 27 percent are neglect, 34 percent are threat of harm.
37 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 37 percent are the fathers of the victims.
259 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 30 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 43 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 29 percent have the head of family unemployed; 27 percent have domestic violence.
59 percent of households own guns, 15 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

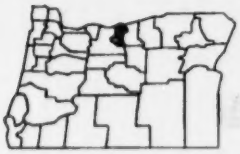
5 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
81 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
91 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 12 percent of all births.
68 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
16 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
15 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.*
18 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.*
30 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.*
60 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.*
58 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.*

CHILD NUTRITION

2,130 children, or 13 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
2,043 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 817 are children.
70 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.*
74 percent of eight graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.*
7 percent of eight graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.*

**Denotes regional data*

COUNTY INDICATORS	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION					
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	1,883	17.2	2% Better	18.2	7% Worse
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	343	85%	2% Better	78%	Same
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	349	78%	5% Better	71%	1% Better
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	878	54.6	15% Worse	62.6	30% Worse
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	14	173.3	5% Worse	123.5	20% Better
High School Dropout	97	4.7%	20% Better	N/A	11% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	311	64%	2% Better	59%	1% Worse
8th Grade Math Proficiency	263	54%	8% Better	49%	5% Worse
HEALTH					
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)	43	27.6	50% Worse	31.7	13% Better
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	0	0.0	100% Better	4.6	100% Better
Early Prenatal Care	594	78.9%	3% Worse	84.7%	3% Worse
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty	1,931	12.5%	N/A	N/A	11% Better
Unemployment	2,994	6.3%	17% Worse	5.7%	Same
Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid	N/A	64%	9% Worse	N/A	4% Better
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	87	5.4	36% Worse	5.5	2% Better
Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)	38	2.4	25% Better	3.4	42% Better
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)	652	10.3	8% Worse	10.8	15% Better



Sherman County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002

CHILD SAFETY

102 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 15.8 per 1,000 children.**
58 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.**
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 12 percent are sexual abuse, 0 percent are mental injury, 17 percent are physical abuse, 40 percent are neglect, 31 percent are threat of harm.**
49 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 24 percent are the fathers of the victims.**
98 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.**
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 41 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 52 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 35 percent have the head of family unemployed; 35 percent have domestic violence.**
91 percent of households own guns, 17 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.*

CHILD HEALTH

28 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
77 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
1 baby was born to a teen mother (ages 15-19), 11 percent of all births.
N/A percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
N/A percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
10 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.*
15 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.*
25 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.*
71 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.*
67 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.*

CHILD NUTRITION

90 children, or 19 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
116 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 47 are children.
70 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.*
70 percent of eight graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.*
7 percent of eight graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.*

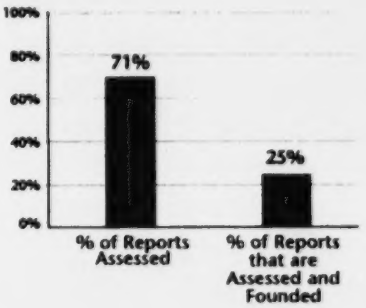
*Denotes regional data
**Sherman and Wasco County data are combined

POPULATION	2001
TOTAL	1,900
All children	476

COUNTY INDICATORS	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION					
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	35	11.0	Better	N/A	41% Worse
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	15	75%	Worse	81%	12% Worse
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	12	57%	Worse	72%	26% Worse
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	9	18.9	Better	32.6	55% Better
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	1	375.9	Worse	71.9	73% Worse
High School Dropout	0	0.0%	Same	N/A	100% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	18	67%	Better	66%	4% Better
8th Grade Math Proficiency	17	61%	Better	60%	7% Better
HEALTH					
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0	N/A
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	0	0.0	Same	0.0	100% Better
Early Prenatal Care	N/A	N/A	N/A	81.9%	N/A
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty	100	20.2%	N/A	N/A	44% Worse
Unemployment	157	11.0%	Worse	6.1%	75% Worse
Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid	N/A	53%	Worse	N/A	13% Worse
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	4	8.4	Worse	6.3	53% Worse
Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)	11	23.1	Worse	2.2	466% Worse
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)	20	10.5	Worse	10.7	12% Better

Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Sherman and Wasco counties in 2001: 329

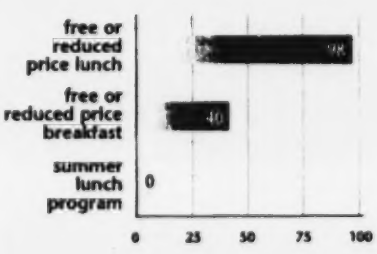


Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:

Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.



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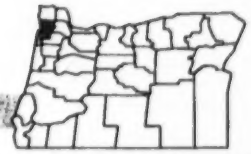
Tillamook County

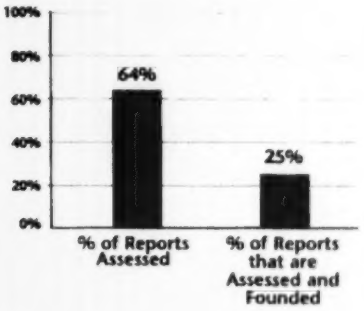
STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002



POPULATION	2001
TOTAL	24,600
All children	5,345

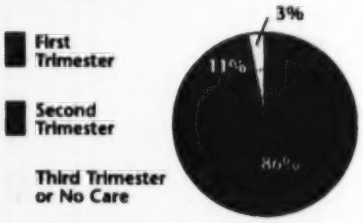
Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Tillamook county in 2001: 351



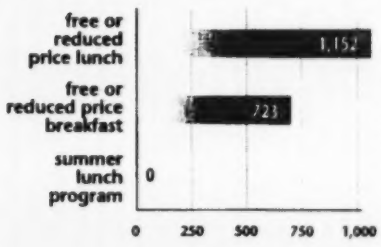
Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:



Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.



CHILD SAFETY

130 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 24.3 per 1,000 children.
42 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 16 percent are sexual abuse, 5 percent are mental injury, 10 percent are physical abuse, 16 percent are neglect, 53 percent are threat of harm.
27 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 31 percent are the fathers of the victims.
50 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 29 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 37 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 25 percent have the head of family unemployed; 27 percent have domestic violence.
48 percent of households own guns, 15 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

11 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
81 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
37 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 16 percent of all births.
76 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
18 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
20 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.*
20 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.*
26 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.*
62 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.*
61 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.*

CHILD NUTRITION

988 children, or 18 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
1,067 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 427 are children.
69 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.*
71 percent of eight graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.*
13 percent of eight graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.*

*Denotes regional data

COUNTY INDICATORS	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION					
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	571	15.5	Worse	26.0	16% Worse
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	202	88%	Better	77%	3% Better
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	195	78%	Better	65%	1% Better
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	201	37.6	Better	76.3	10% Better
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	7	263.6	Worse	159.3	22% Worse
High School Dropout	49	3.8%	Worse	N/A	28% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	133	53%	Worse	52%	18% Worse
8th Grade Math Proficiency	117	45%	Worse	51%	20% Worse
HEALTH					
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)	10	20.6	Worse	38.4	35% Better
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	1	4.2	Same	4.4	22% Better
Early Prenatal Care	205	86.5%	Worse	85.6%	6% Better
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty	696	13.4%	N/A	N/A	4% Better
Unemployment	1,059	5.5%	Worse	5.7%	13% Better
Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid	N/A	63%	Worse	N/A	4% Better
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	60	11.2	Worse	8.8	104% Worse
Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)	70	13.1	Worse	9.8	221% Worse
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)	208	8.5	Better	12.4	30% Better

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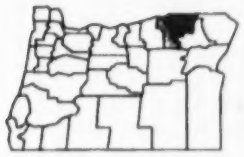


Umatilla County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002

CHILD SAFETY

155 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 8 per 1,000 children.
56 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 13 percent are sexual abuse, 0 percent are mental injury, 13 percent are physical abuse, 31 percent are neglect, 43 percent are threat of harm.
47 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 24 percent are the fathers of the victims.
166 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 40 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 38 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 34 percent have the head of family unemployed; 27 percent have domestic violence.
66 percent of households own guns, 19 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

14 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
77 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
166 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 16 percent of all births.
66 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
12 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
12 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.*
15 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.*
31 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.*
66 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.*
70 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.*

CHILD NUTRITION

3,768 children, or 19 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
1,458 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 583 are children.
71 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.*
72 percent of eight graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.*
11 percent of eight graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.*

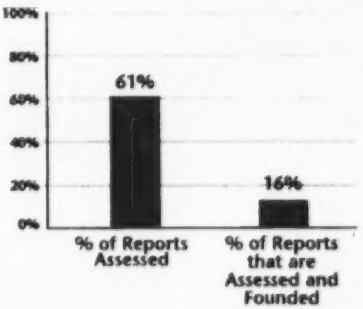
Denotes regional data

COUNTY INDICATORS	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION					
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	2,187	15.7	12% Worse	17.6	15% Worse
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	769	78%	4% Better	73%	8% Worse
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	705	69%	5% Better	61%	10% Worse
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	1,197	61.6	5% Better	76.1	47% Worse
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	15	172.3	1% Better	177.3	21% Better
High School Dropout	188	5.0%	29% Better	N/A	6% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	460	53%	3% Worse	50%	18% Worse
8th Grade Math Proficiency	437	50%	4% Worse	47%	12% Worse
HEALTH					
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)	58	35.8	30% Better	51.4	13% Worse
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	10	9.5	228% Worse	5.6	76% Worse
Early Prenatal Care	798	76.4%	4% Better	71.6%	6% Worse
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty	3,068	16.2%	N/A	N/A	16% Worse
Unemployment	3,706	7.2%	14% Worse	7.1%	14% Worse
Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid	N/A	61%	4% Worse	N/A	1% Worse
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	94	4.8	4% Worse	6.7	12% Better
Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)	61	3.1	24% Better	3.2	23% Better
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)	784	11.1	5% Better	13.8	8% Better

POPULATION	2001
TOTAL	70,900
All children	19,434

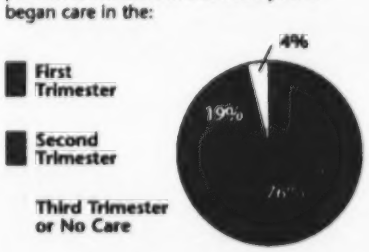
Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Umatilla county in 2001: 705



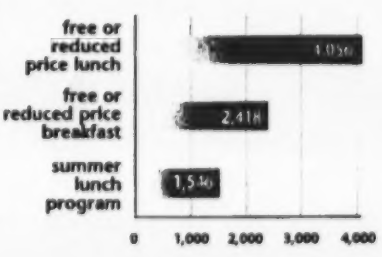
Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:



Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.



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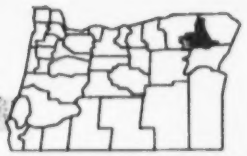
Union County

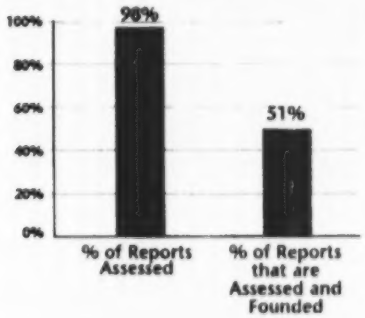
STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002



POPULATION	2001
TOTAL	24,550
All children	6,165

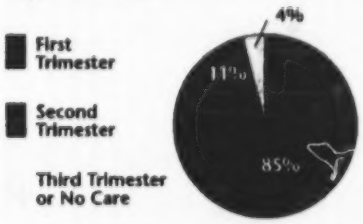
Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Union county in 2001: 191



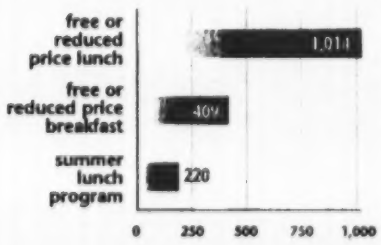
Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:



Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.



CHILD SAFETY

140 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 22.7 per 1,000 children.
49 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 11 percent are sexual abuse, 4 percent are mental injury, 9 percent are physical abuse, 37 percent are neglect, 38 percent are threat of harm.
52 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 21 percent are the fathers of the victims.
84 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 25 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 51 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 32 percent have the head of family unemployed; 31 percent have domestic violence.
81 percent of households own guns, 37 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.*

CHILD HEALTH

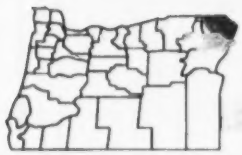
14 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
77 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
42 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 14 percent of all births.
79 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
16 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
13 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.*
10 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.*
30 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.*
57 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.*
67 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.*

CHILD NUTRITION

1,197 children, or 19 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
799 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 320 are children.
68 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.*
52 percent of eight graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.*
10 percent of eight graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.*

*Denotes regional data

COUNTY INDICATORS	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION					
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	661	15.9	Better	19.1	14% Worse
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	228	83%	Better	83%	3% Worse
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	230	81%	Better	73%	5% Better
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	298	48.3	Worse	55.5	15% Worse
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	5	161.4	Worse	110.9	26% Better
High School Dropout	46	3.3%	Better	N/A	38% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	213	66%	Better	59%	3% Better
8th Grade Math Proficiency	193	57%	Worse	56%	1% Worse
HEALTH					
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)	12	19.0	Same	27.7	40% Better
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	1	3.2	Better	6.7	41% Better
Early Prenatal Care	262	84.8%	Better	82.3%	4% Better
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty	788	13.6%	N/A	N/A	3% Better
Unemployment	1,066	5.8%	Worse	6.8%	8% Better
Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid	N/A	68%	Worse	N/A	11% Better
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	101	16.4	Worse	11.4	198% Worse
Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)	39	6.3	Worse	7.7	55% Worse
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)	179	7.3	Better	8.7	39% Better



Wallowa County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002

CHILD SAFETY

12 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 7.4 per 1,000 children.
33 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 21 percent are sexual abuse, 7 percent are mental injury, 7 percent are physical abuse, 43 percent are neglect, 21 percent are threat of harm.
55 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 9 percent are the fathers of the victims.
12 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 64 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 45 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 82 percent have the head of family unemployed; 27 percent have domestic violence.
81 percent of households own guns, 37 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.*

CHILD HEALTH

14 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
77 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
2 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 3 percent of all births.
N/A percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
15 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
12 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.*
15 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.*
31 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.*
66 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.*
70 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.*

CHILD NUTRITION

185 children, or 11 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
147 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 59 are children.
71 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.*
72 percent of eight graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.*
11 percent of eight graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.*

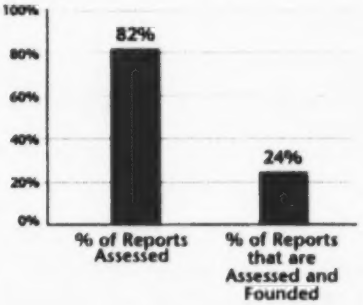
*Denotes regional data

POPULATION	2001
TOTAL	7,100
All children	1,619

COUNTY INDICATORS	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION					
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	146	13.5	Better	15.7	27% Worse
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	62	95%	Better	93%	12% Better
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	59	91%	Better	78%	18% Better
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	69	42.6	Worse	40.1	2% Worse
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	1	111.4	Worse	64.4	49% Better
High School Dropout	1	0.2%	Worse	N/A	96% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	80	80%	Better	69%	25% Better
8th Grade Math Proficiency	71	72%	Better	64%	26% Better
HEALTH					
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)	1	6.8	Better	14.8	79% Better
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	0	0.0	Better	14.9	100% Better
Early Prenatal Care	51	85.0%	Worse	85.3%	4% Better
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty	309	18.3%	N/A	N/A	31% Worse
Unemployment	592	10.8%	Worse	10.1%	71% Worse
Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid	N/A	68%	Worse	N/A	11% Better
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	10	6.2	Better	4.7	12% Worse
Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)	2	1.2	Worse	3.4	70% Better
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)	55	7.7	Worse	6.0	36% Better

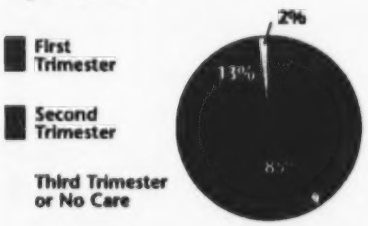
Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Wallowa county in 2001: 45



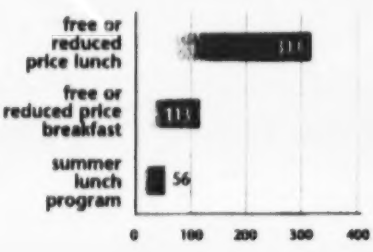
Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:



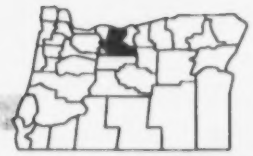
Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.



Wasco County

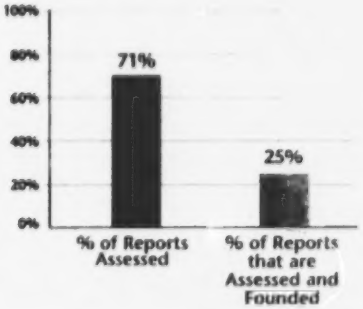
STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002



POPULATION	2001
TOTAL	24,150
All children	5,976

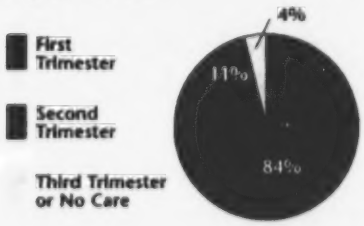
Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Sherman and Wasco counties in 2001: 329



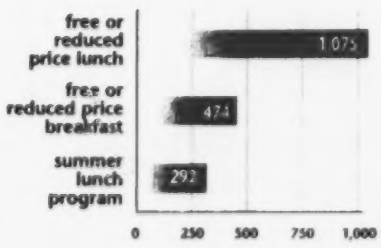
Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:



Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.



CHILD SAFETY

102 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 15.8 per 1,000 children.**
58 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.**
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 12 percent are sexual abuse, 0 percent are mental injury, 17 percent are physical abuse, 40 percent are neglect, 31 percent are threat of harm.**
49 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 24 percent are the fathers of the victims.**
98 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.**
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 41 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 52 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 35 percent have the head of family unemployed; 35 percent have domestic violence.**
66 percent of households own guns, 21 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.*

CHILD HEALTH

28 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
77 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
42 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 14 percent of all births.
79 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
18 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
10 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.*
15 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.
25 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.*
71 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.*
67 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.*

CHILD NUTRITION

1,311 children, or 22 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
1,084 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 434 are children.
70 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.
70 percent of eight graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.
7 percent of eight graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.

Denotes regional data
***Wasco and Sherman Counties are combined*

COUNTY INDICATORS	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION					
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	827	19.5	Better	16.4	6% Better
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	189	83%	Better	74%	2% Worse
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	160	70%	Better	60%	10% Worse
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	389	65.1	Better	91.2	55% Worse
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	2	71.1	Better	200.7	67% Better
High School Dropout	81	6.5%	Better	N/A	23% Worse
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	173	64%	Better	51%	Same
8th Grade Math Proficiency	147	52%	Better	44%	9% Worse
HEALTH					
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)	21	41.9	Better	44.9	32% Worse
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	0	0.0	Better	7.4	100% Better
Early Prenatal Care	245	84.5%	Worse	83.2%	4% Better
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty	1,045	17.7%	N/A	N/A	26% Worse
Unemployment	1,836	10.1%	Worse	7.9%	60% Worse
Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid	N/A	62%	Worse	N/A	2% Better
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	74	12.4	Worse	13.4	125% Worse
Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)	28	4.7	Better	13.6	15% Worse
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)	237	9.8	Better	13.8	18% Better

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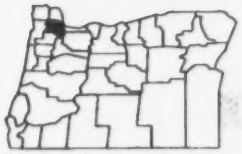


Washington County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002

CHILD SAFETY

528 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 4.4 per 1,000 children.
46 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 9 percent are sexual abuse, 3 percent are mental injury, 19 percent are physical abuse, 19 percent are neglect, 49 percent are threat of harm.
43 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 28 percent are the fathers of the victims.
747 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 32 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 39 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 23 percent have the head of family unemployed; 23 percent have domestic violence.
37 percent of households own guns, 19 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

8 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
84 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
499 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 7 percent of all births.
74 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
6 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
7 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.
18 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.
29 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.
69 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.
61 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.

CHILD NUTRITION

12,002 children, or 10 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
7,523 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 3,009 are children.
70 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.
61 percent of eight graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.
7 percent of eight graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.

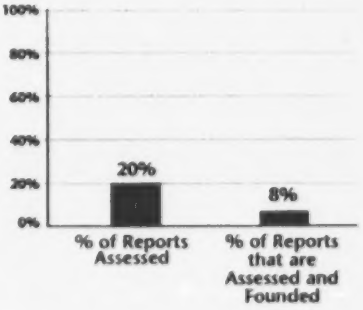
Denotes regional data

POPULATION	2001
TOTAL	455,800
All children	121,299

COUNTY INDICATORS	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION					
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	16,766	18.6	12% Worse	21.2	1% Better
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	4,551	85%	1% Worse	85%	Same
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	4,434	79%	Same	75%	3% Better
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	2,963	24.4	9% Better	32.1	42% Better
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	77	151.8	6% Worse	154.3	30% Better
High School Dropout	976	4.6%	22% Better	N/A	13% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	3,705	71%	5% Better	64%	11% Better
8th Grade Math Proficiency	3,372	64%	3% Better	59%	13% Better
HEALTH					
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)	284	32.1	6% Better	39.3	1% Worse
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	32	4.3	43% Worse	4.4	20% Better
Early Prenatal Care	6,692	89.1%	Same	89.3%	9% Better
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty	9,718	8.3%	N/A	N/A	41% Better
Unemployment	19,736	5.9%	48% Worse	4.3%	6% Better
Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid	N/A	64%	6% Worse	N/A	5% Better
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	286	2.4	6% Better	3.6	57% Better
Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)	242	2.0	21% Better	2.6	51% Better
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)	3,493	7.7	Same	8.4	36% Better

Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Washington county in 2001: 4,303

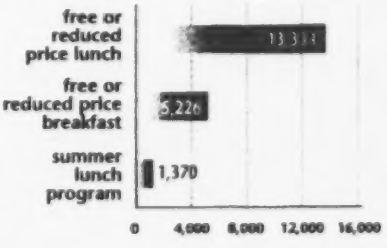


Prenatal Care

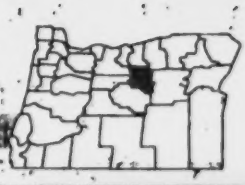
Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:

Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.



Wheeler County

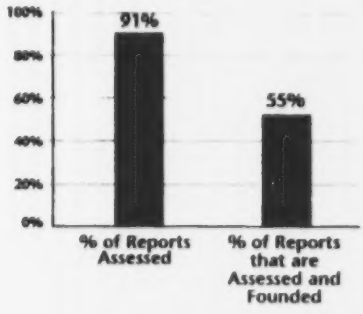


STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002

POPULATION	2001
TOTAL	1,550
All children	313

Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Wheeler county in 2001: 11

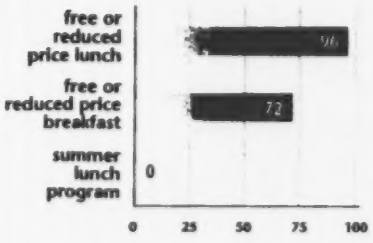


Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:

Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.



CHILD SAFETY

15 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 47.9 per 1,000 children.
80 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 0 percent are sexual abuse, 0 percent are mental injury, 0 percent are physical abuse, 28 percent are neglect, 72 percent are threat of harm.
50 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 30 percent are the fathers of the victims.
9 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 50 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 67 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 67 percent have the head of family unemployed; 33 percent have domestic violence.
78 percent of households own guns, 20 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.*

CHILD HEALTH

28 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
81 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
1 baby was born to a teen mother (ages 15-19), 10 percent of all births.
100 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
40 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
10 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.*
15 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.*
25 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.*
71 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.*
67 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the Internet on an average school day.*

CHILD NUTRITION

53 children, or 17 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
107 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 43 are children.
70 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.*
70 percent of eight graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.*
7 percent of eight graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.*

*Denotes regional data

COUNTY INDICATORS	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION					
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	19	9.5	Better	N/A	49% Worse
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	16	89%	Better	92%	5% Better
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	16	94%	Better	68%	22% Better
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	2	6.4	Worse	2.2	85% Better
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	0	0.0	Better	227.4	100% Better
High School Dropout	1	0.9%	Same	N/A	83% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	13	76%	Worse	66%	19% Better
8th Grade Math Proficiency	8	47%	Worse	42%	17% Worse
HEALTH					
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0	N/A
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	0	0.0	Same	0.0	100% Better
Early Prenatal Care	7	70.0%	Worse	75.1%	14% Worse
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty	73	22.2%	N/A	N/A	59% Worse
Unemployment	115	9.3%	Worse	10.0%	48% Worse
Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid	N/A	63%	Worse	N/A	3% Better
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	4	12.8	Worse	8.9	133% Worse
Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)	11	35.1	Worse	3.3	761% Worse
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)	7	4.5	Better	8.9	62% Better

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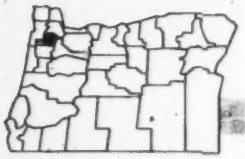


Yamhill County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2002

CHILD SAFETY

251 children are victims of child abuse/neglect, or 10.7 per 1,000 children.
52 percent of victims of abuse/neglect are under age 6.
Incidences of child abuse/neglect by type: 12 percent are sexual abuse, 0 percent are mental injury, 10 percent are physical abuse, 50 percent are neglect, 28 percent are threat of harm.
40 percent of perpetrators are mothers, and 27 percent are the fathers of the victims.
167 children from the county have been in foster care at least once during the past year.
Major family stressors in child abuse/neglect cases: 22 percent have suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse; 84 percent have parental involvement with a law enforcement agency; 26 percent have the head of family unemployed; 5 percent have domestic violence.
49 percent of households own guns, 15 percent of guns are stored loaded and unlocked.

CHILD HEALTH

5 percent of children from this area of the state have no health insurance.*
81 percent of toddlers in this region are fully immunized.*
157 babies were born to teen mothers (ages 15-19), 13 percent of all births.
61 percent of teen mothers (ages 15-19) receive early prenatal care.
14 percent of mothers report smoking during pregnancy.
15 percent of eighth graders report smoking cigarettes in the last month.*
18 percent of eighth graders report being diagnosed with asthma.*
30 percent of eighth graders are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight.*
60 percent of eighth graders get less than five days a week of moderate exercise.*
58 percent of eighth graders spend two or more hours in front of the television, video games or the internet on an average school day.*

CHILD NUTRITION

4,085 children, or 17 percent of all children, receive assistance through food stamps in a typical month.
3,485 people were served with emergency food boxes, of which about 1,394 are children.
70 percent of eighth graders do not eat the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables.*
74 percent of eight graders do not eat the recommended servings of dairy products.*
7 percent of eight graders report they or their family members skip meals or eat less at meals because of inadequate money to buy food.*

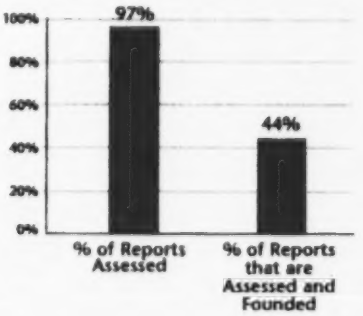
Denotes regional data

COUNTY INDICATORS	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION					
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	2,590	15.8	7% Worse	15.2	14% Worse
3rd Grade Reading Proficiency	918	84%	2% Worse	82%	2% Worse
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	865	77%	3% Better	70%	Same
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	1,284	54.8	10% Better	74.6	31% Worse
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	15	135.0	33% Better	206.6	38% Better
High School Dropout	296	6.0%	18% Better	N/A	13% Worse
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	676	61%	2% Worse	57%	5% Worse
8th Grade Math Proficiency	620	54%	4% Worse	53%	5% Worse
HEALTH					
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 15-17)	76	35.7	29% Worse	41.7	13% Worse
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	10	8.4	42% Worse	6.3	56% Worse
Early Prenatal Care	945	79.8%	Same	79.5%	2% Worse
FINANCIAL STABILITY					
Childhood Poverty	2,242	10.1%	N/A	N/A	28% Better
Unemployment	3,715	5.9%	48% Worse	4.3%	6% Better
Court Ordered Child Support Payments Paid	N/A	62%	9% Worse	N/A	2% Better
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	188	8.0	3% Worse	8.5	46% Worse
Threat of Harm Victims (per 1,000 age 0-17)	63	2.7	71% Worse	3.6	34% Better
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000 Oregonians)	830	9.6	3% Better	11.0	20% Better

POPULATION	2001
TOTAL	86,400
All children	23,435

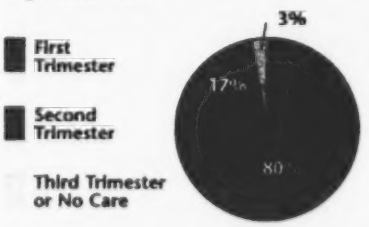
Tracking Child Abuse Reports

Total number of child abuse/neglect reports made in Yamhill county in 2001: 368



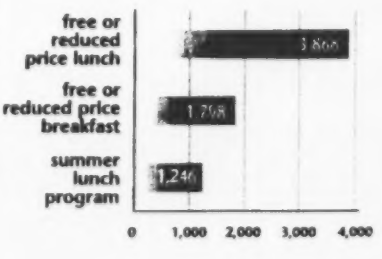
Prenatal Care

Early prenatal care can help prevent poor birth outcomes. This chart represents the percent of mothers in this county who began care in the:



Food for Kids

The number of children who access free or reduced price lunch, breakfast and summer nutrition programs on an average day.



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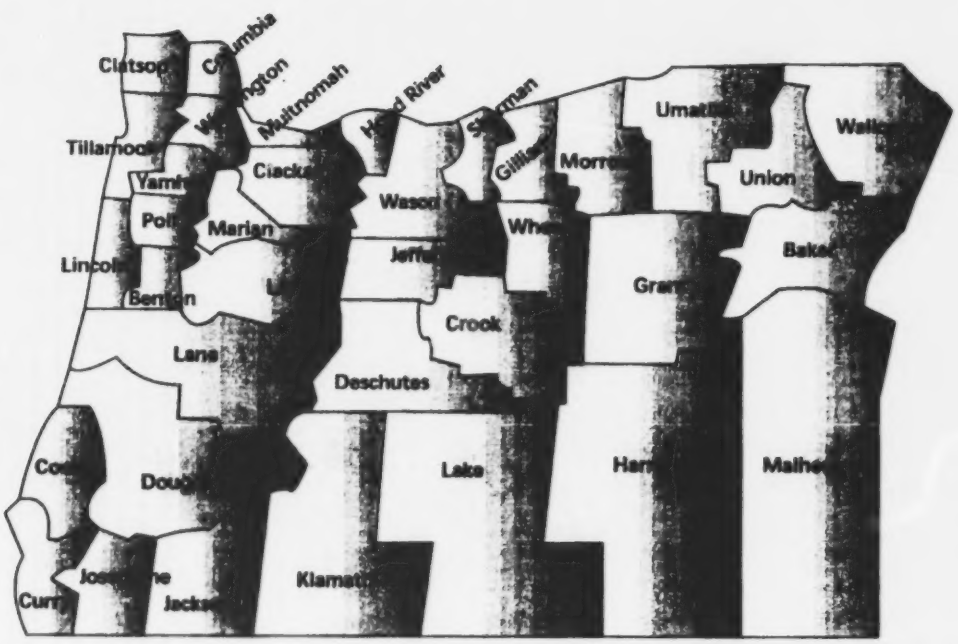
Comparing County Measures of Child Well Being

The following pages present measures of child well being in each of Oregon's 36 counties. Where indicated, data reported is regional. Small numbers of incidences reported by the less populated counties may cause some rates to be misleading.



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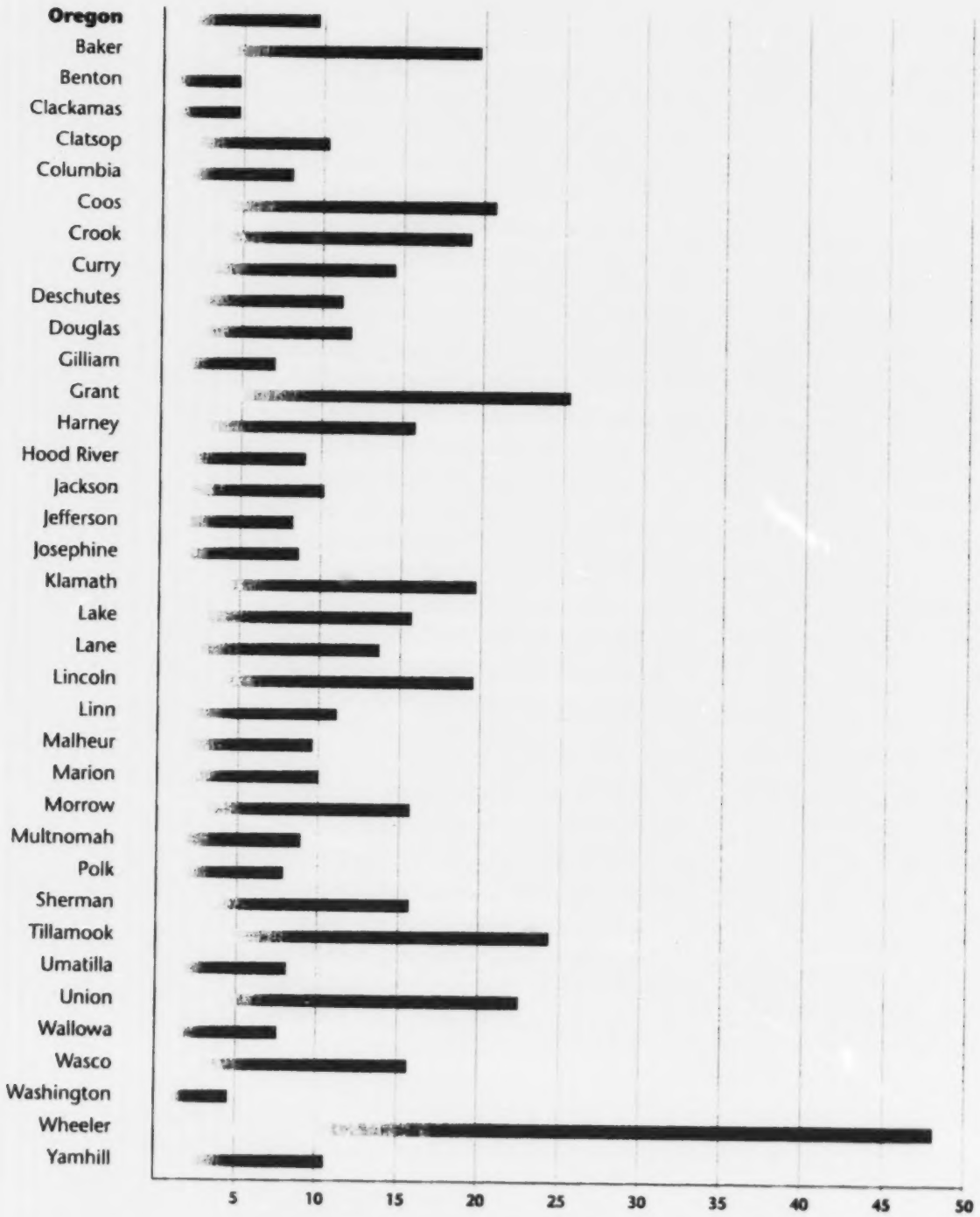
Confirmed Child Abuse/Neglect Victims

2001 Rate



Confirmed victims of child abuse/neglect per 1,000 children ages 0-17

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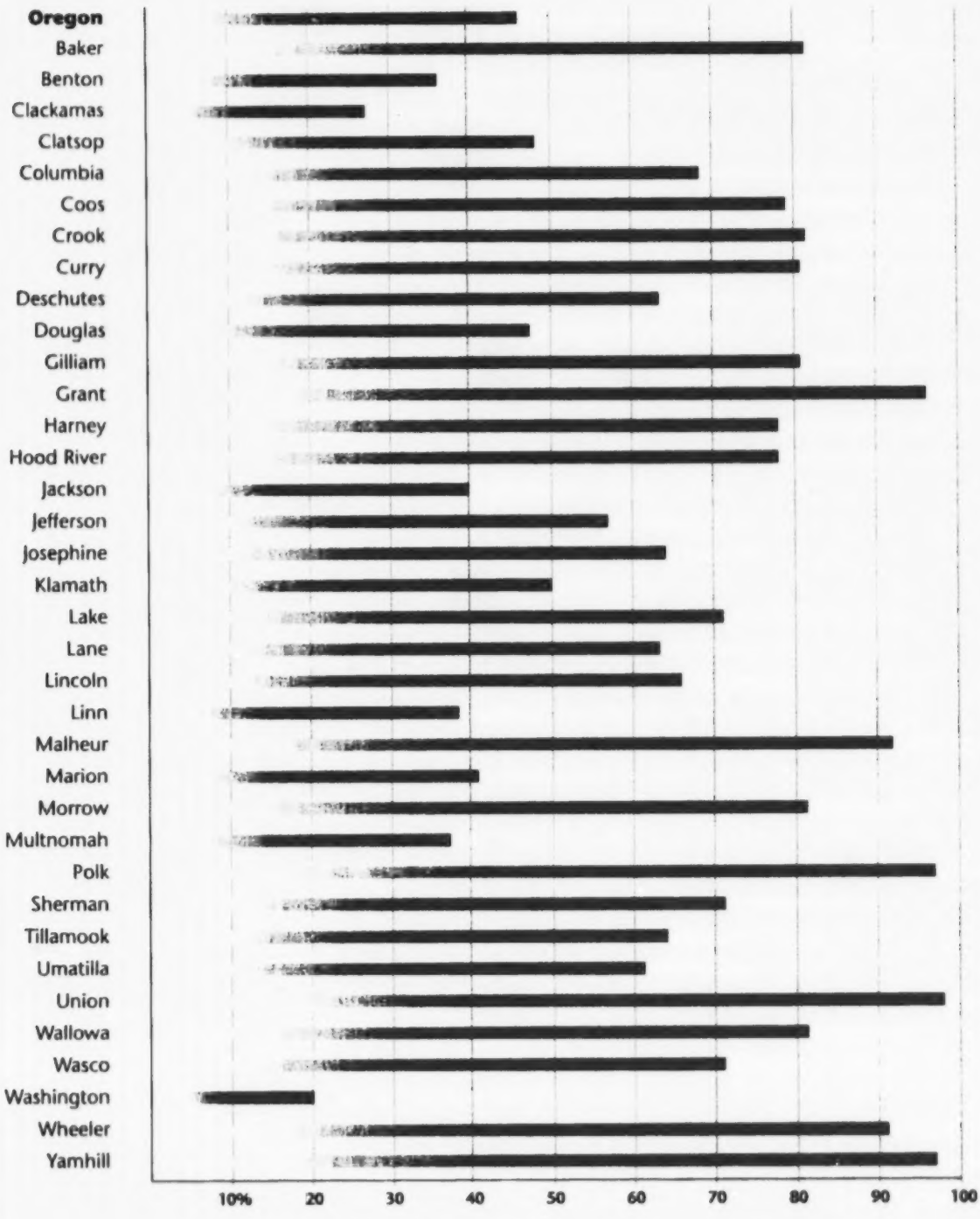
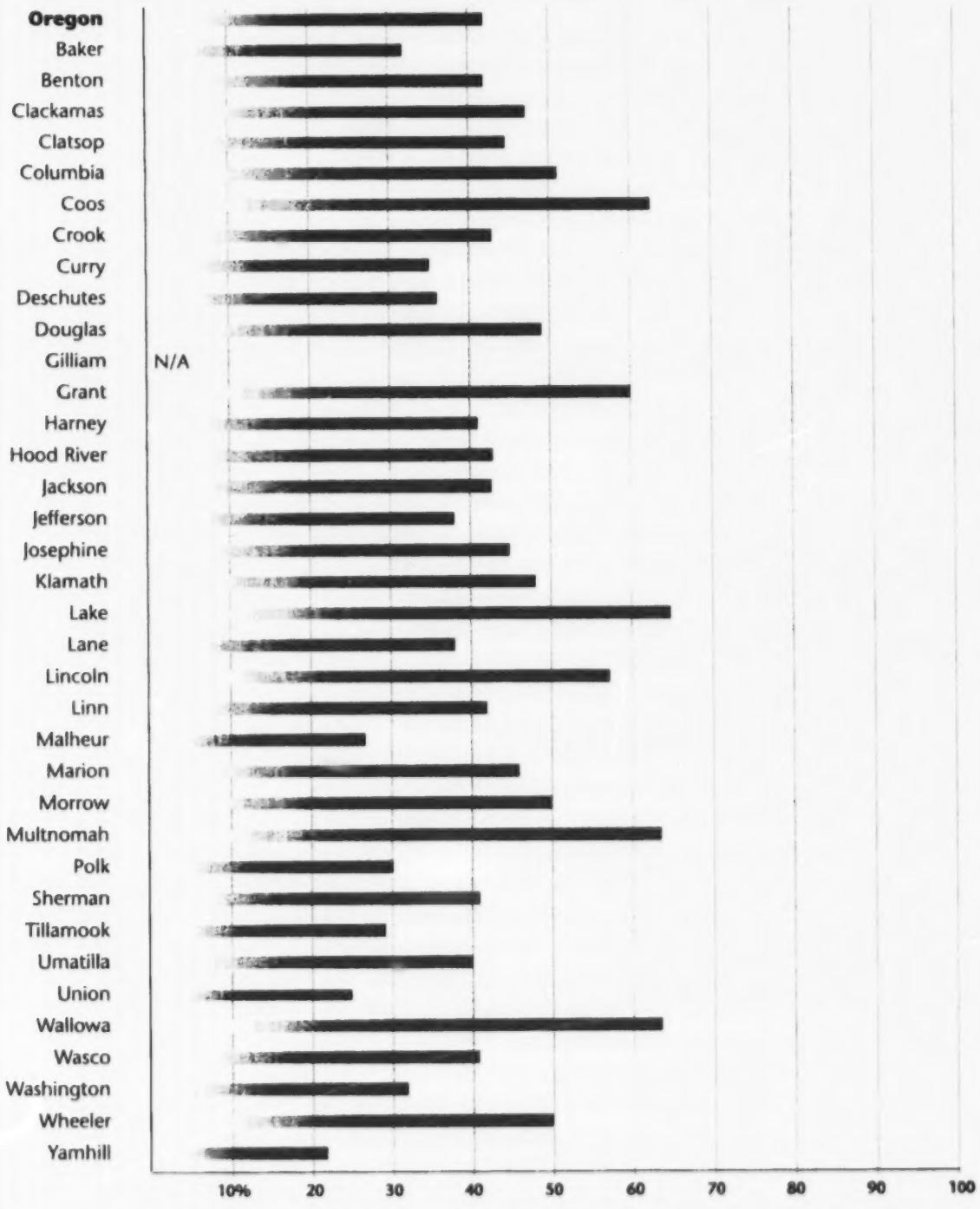
Child Abuse/Neglect Reports that are Assessed

2001 Rate



Suspected Drug or Alcohol Use as a Major Family Stressor in Child Abuse/Neglect Cases *2001 rate*



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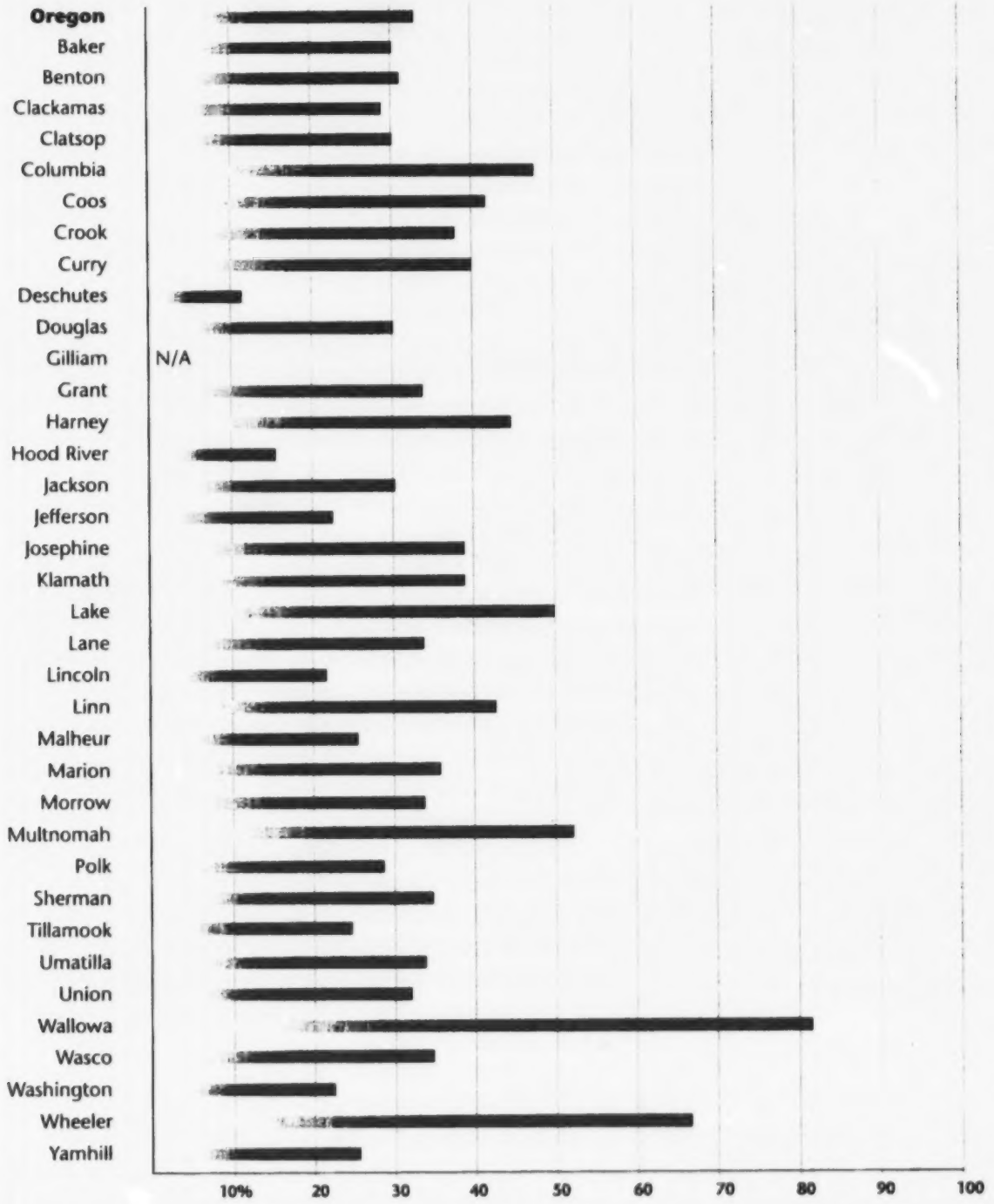
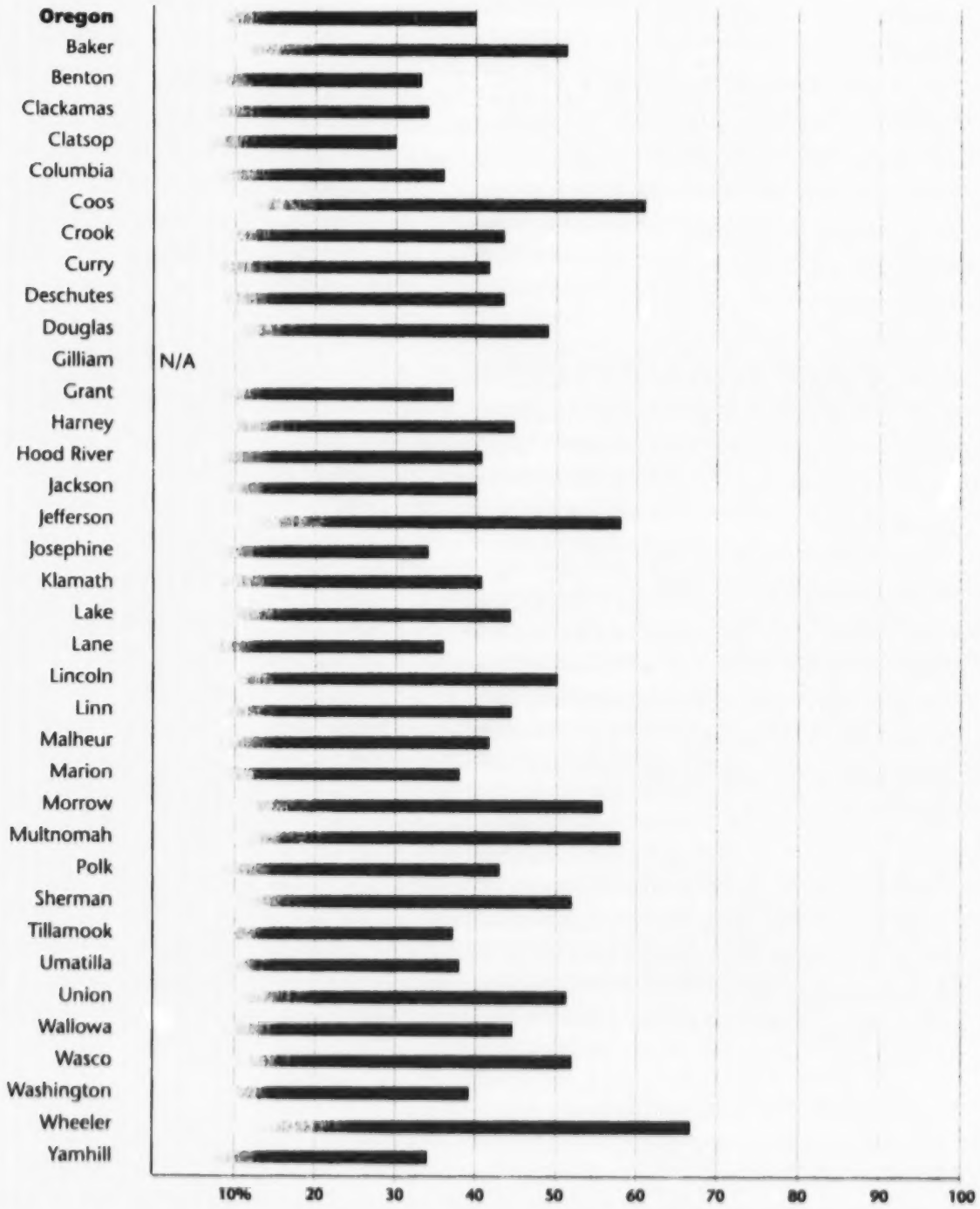
Unemployment as a Major Family Stressor in Child Abuse/Neglect Cases

2001 rate



percent of confirmed child abuse/neglect cases where unemployment was identified as a major family stressor

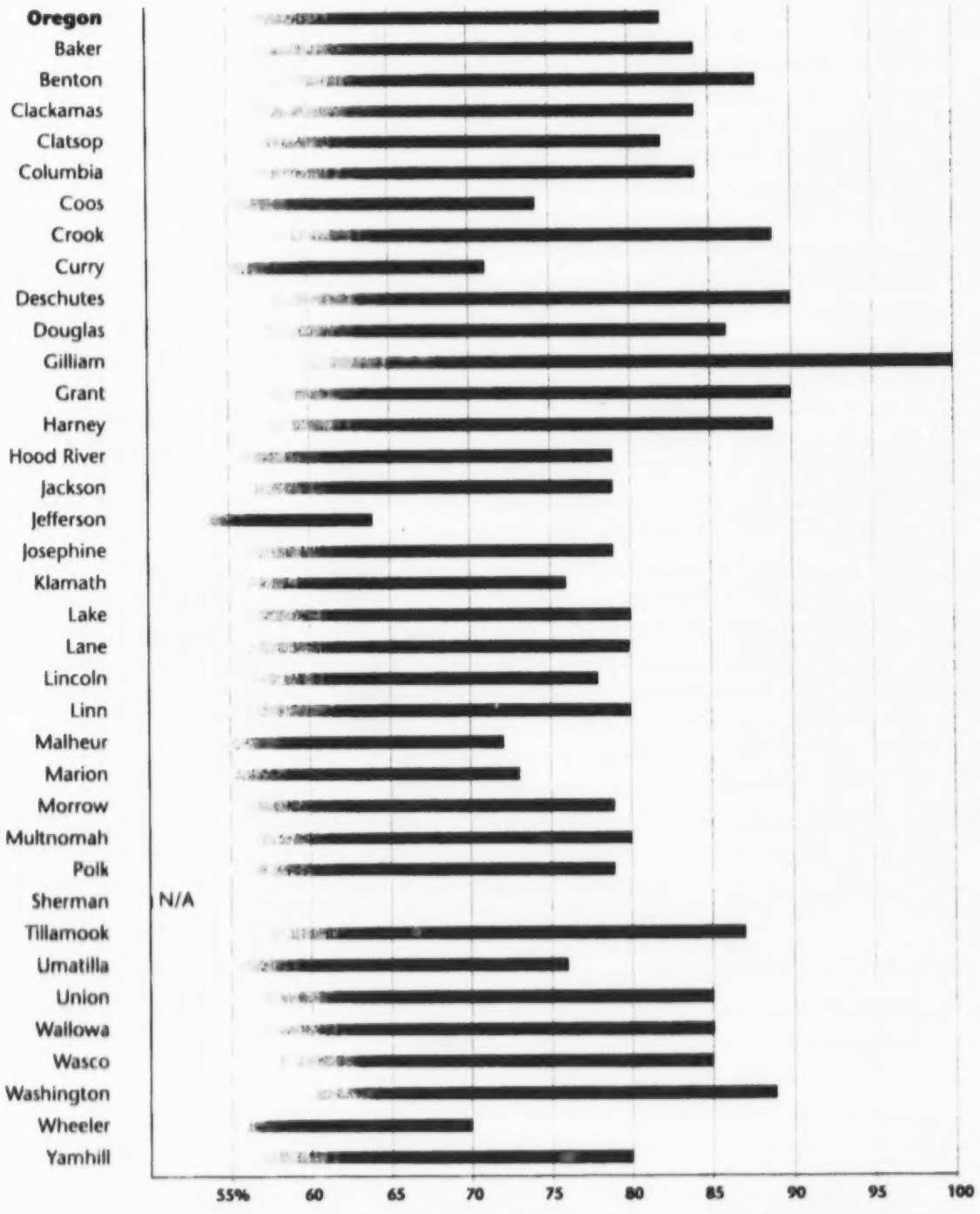
Involvement with a Law Enforcement Agency as a Major Family Stressor in Child Abuse/Neglect Cases *2000 Rate*



percent of confirmed child abuse/neglect cases where involvement with a law enforcement agency was identified as a major family stressor

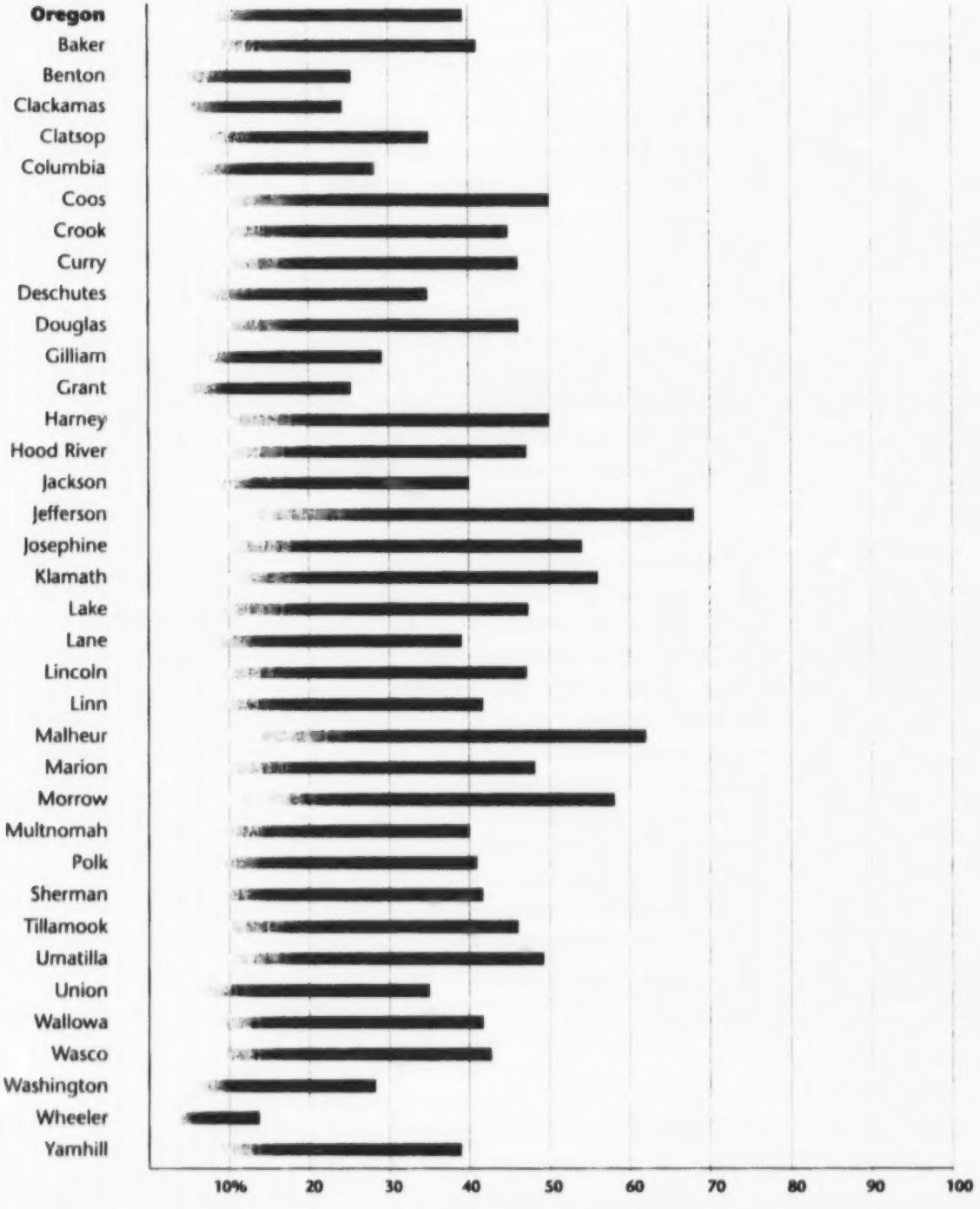
Babies Born to Mothers with Early Prenatal Care

2001 Rate



Children with Free or Reduced Price Lunch

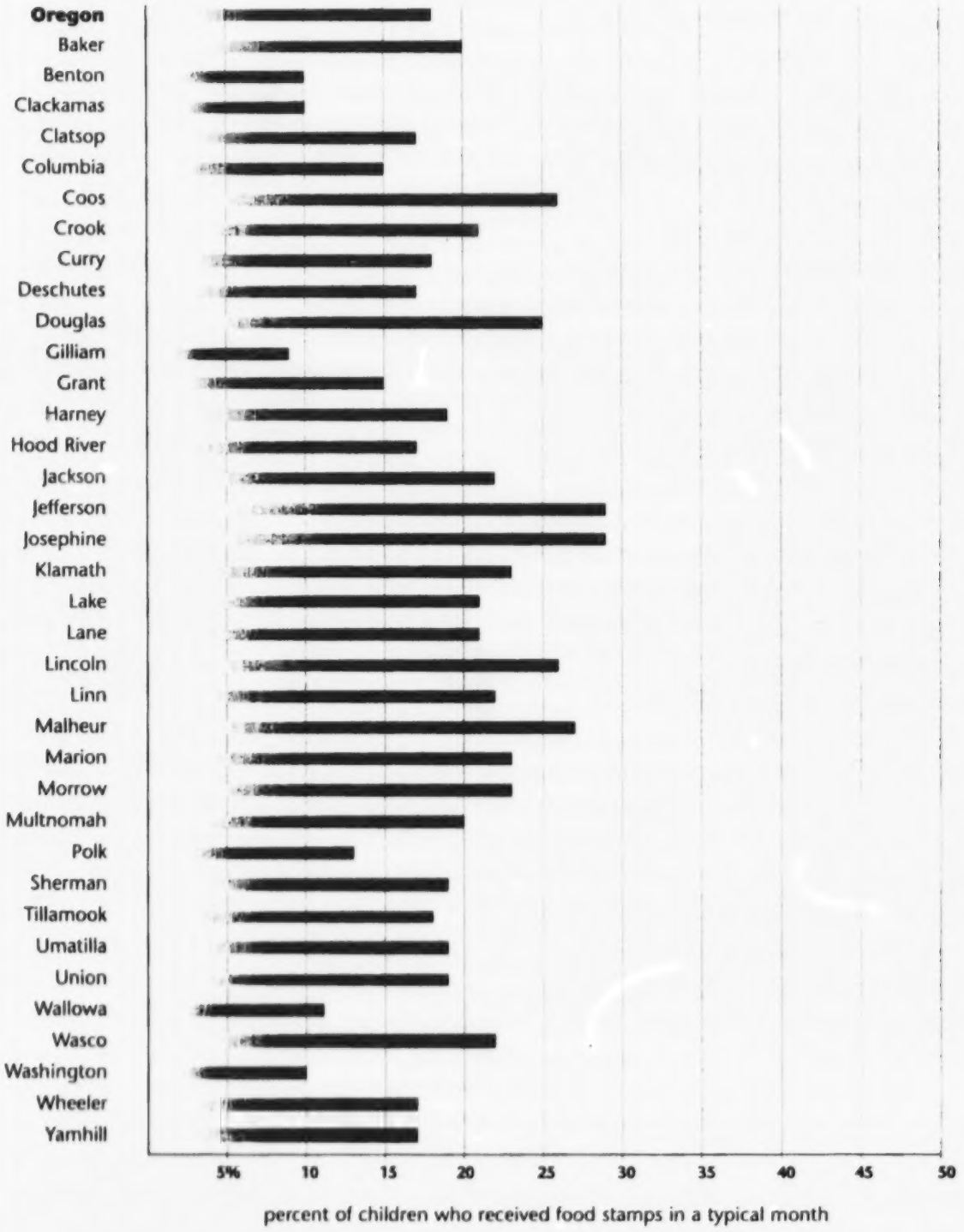
2001 Rate



percent of public school students who have applied and qualify for free or reduced cost lunch

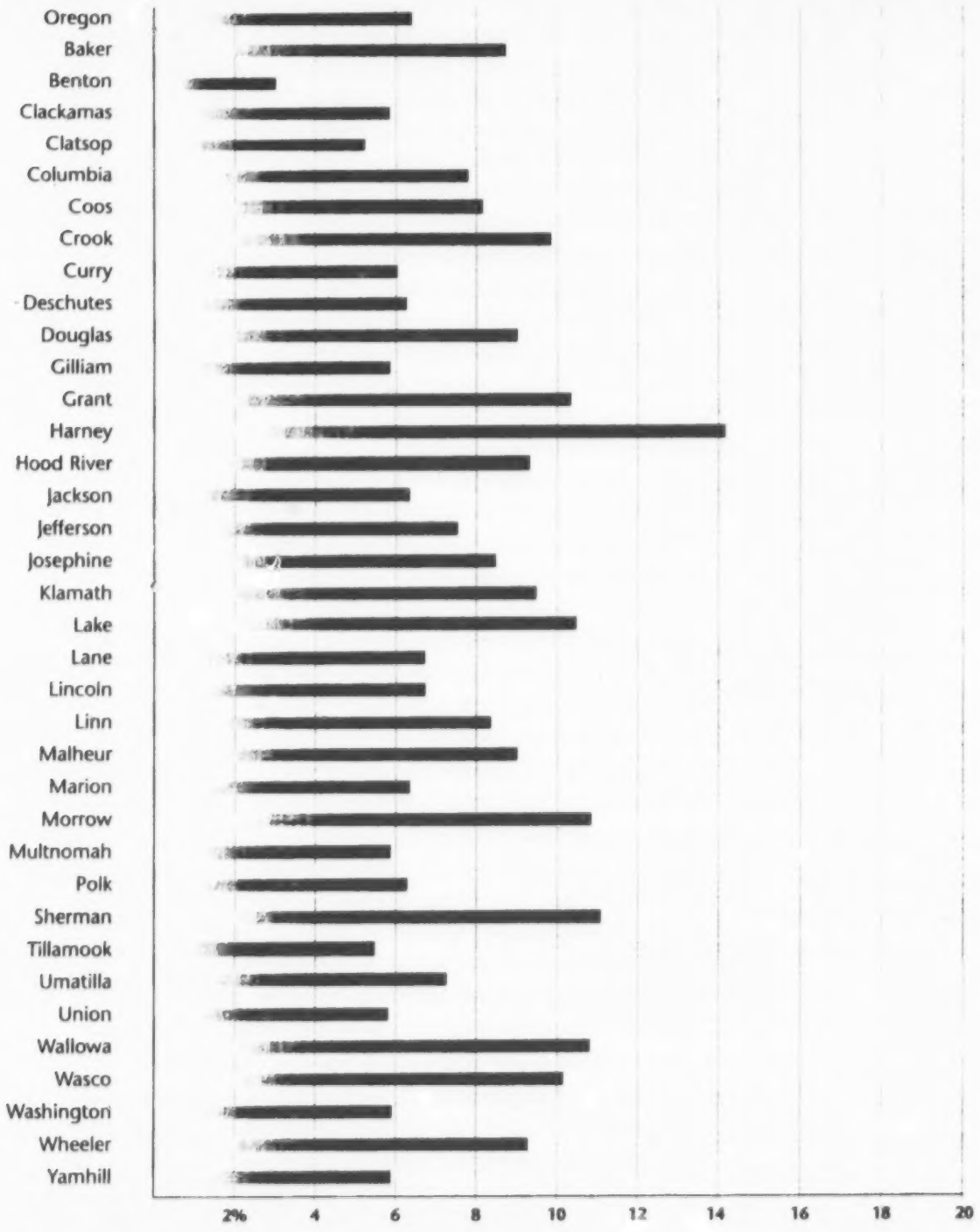
Children with Food Stamps

2001 rate



Unemployment Rate

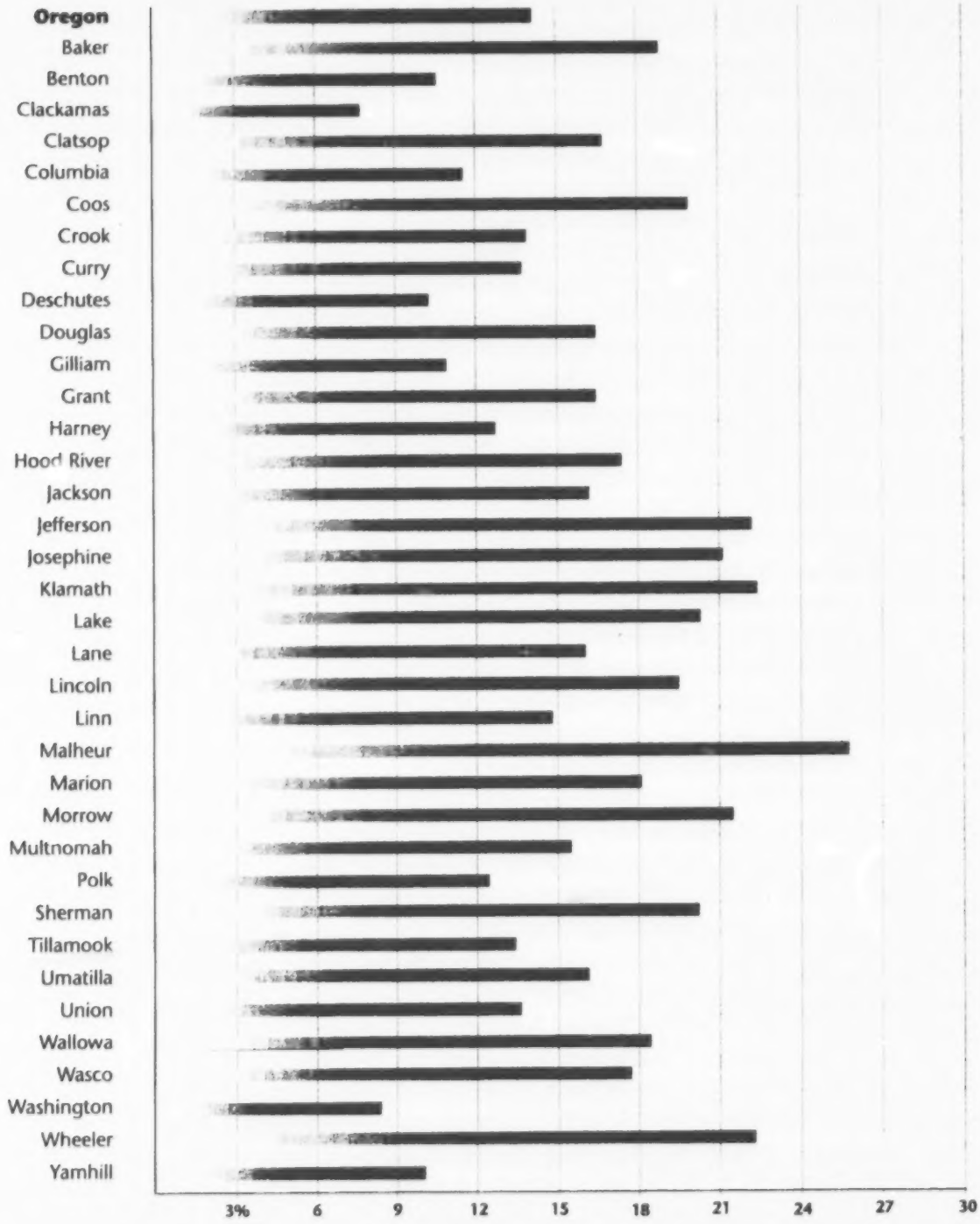
2001 Rate



percent of workers who were unemployed on average in 2001

Child Poverty Rate

2000 Census Rate



percent of related children living below the Federal Poverty Level

Beware of Small Numbers

Counties vary significantly in population, size, and geography and this variance should be considered when interpreting the differences among counties. Be aware that small counties may have a small number of events (e.g., child deaths, suicide attempts) that can cause rates to vary considerably from year to year; such variations may not reflect significant changes in the indicators. Rates based on less than five events are considered unstable. Similarly, percent changes in the rates are not reported for counties with less than 45,000 people.

What is Being Measured

Several types of data information are available for each indicator, and it is important to distinguish among them. The number, rate, percentage change between years, the five-year average, and the county rate compared to Oregon are all very different measures. A relevant column heading explains the information presented in the county indicator box. To get a better understanding of how the indicators themselves are defined, refer to Definitions and Sources.

Some Challenges with Data

For many of these indicators there are no perfect methods to measure data outcomes. Counties have varying reliability in their record keeping systems or resources committed to counting occurrences.

Children First relies on the data that is available from various state agencies. Many of these measures are in need of improvement. However, interpreted carefully, data presented here can be very useful tools for developing a meaningful assessment of child well-being.

Data Tells Only Part of the Story

While these data provide important baseline information, they must be understood in a broader context. Remember that a data snapshot provides one way to look at how children are doing in the county. There are many other important perspectives to include and consider in piecing together an accurate composite. Some of the other sources of critical viewpoints include: human service agencies, government, schools, parent, and youth themselves.

COUNTY INDICATORS KEY

Current Number
Number of incidents for the most recent year of data.

Current Rate
County rate for the most recent year of data.

Rate Change from Previous Year
Percentage change between rate in previous year and most recent year of data. Percentage change is not reported for counties with less than 45,000 people due to small number of events.

Average Rate Previous 5-years
Average of the previous five years of data, not including most recent year of data.

Current Rate Compared to Oregon
Comparison of most recent county rate with Oregon rate for same year.

NA
Data not available.

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POPULATION Population of Oregon and its counties by age (2001). Source: Population Research Center, Portland State University

SAFETY

CHILD ABUSE REPORTS AND ASSESSMENTS The percentage of suspected child abuse/neglect reports received by the Department of Human Services that were investigated further (2001). Data for Wasco and Sherman counties are combined. Department of Human Services

FOUNDED CHILD ABUSE REPORTS
The percentage of suspected child abuse/neglect reports received by the Department of Human Services that are both assessed and founded (2001). Data for Wasco and Sherman counties are combined. Department of Human Services

CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT VICTIMS Number of confirmed child victims of abuse or neglect (all types of abuse) per 1,000 children under 18 years old (2001). Data for Wasco and Sherman counties are combined. Department of Human Services

CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT VICTIM AGE Number of confirmed victims of child abuse/neglect by age of child (2001). Department of Human Services

TYPE OF ABUSE Confirmed incidences of child abuse and neglect by types of abuse including sexual abuse, mental injury, physical abuse, neglect, and threat of harm (2001). Percents may add up to more than 100 percent due to multiple type of abuse in individual cases. Data for Wasco and Sherman counties are combined. Department of Human Services

PERPETRATORS OF ABUSE The percent of child abuse/neglect incidences where the mother or father was the perpetrator of the abuse (2001). Department of Human Services

FOSTER CARE The number of children from the reporting county to spend at least one day in substitute care during the year (2001). Department of Human Services

FAMILY STRESSORS The percent of confirmed abuse/neglect victims where suspected drug and/or alcohol abuse, parental involvement with a law enforcement agency, family unemployment, and/or domestic violence was noted by the Department of Human Services as a family stressor (2001). Percents may add up to more than 100 due to multiple family stressors noted for individual victim families. Department of Human Services

FIREARMS IN THE HOME The percent of homes estimated to have a firearm in the home and percent of those firearms that are stored unlocked and loaded (1997). Oregon Behavioural Risk Factor Survey, Department of Human Services Data for 11 counties are combined into 5 regions. These regions are: Crook and Jefferson; Grant and Wheeler; Union and Wallowa; Harney and Lake; Sherman, Gilliam and Morrow.

CHILD HEALTH

PRENATAL CARE The percent of all live births where the mother reported receiving prenatal care that began in the first trimester, second or third trimester or received no care (2001). Department of Human Services

HEALTH INSURANCE The percentage of children age 0-17 who is estimated to be without health insurance (2000). Oregon Population Survey Data from counties (except Multnomah County) are combined into nine regions. The regions are: Descutes, Jefferson and Crook; Umatilla, Malheur, Union, Baker, Harney, Grant, Wallowa, Morrow; Wasco, Hood River, Gilliam, Wheeler and Sherman; Washington and Clackamas Marion, Yamhill and Polk; Columbia, Clatsop and Tillamook; Lane, Linn, Benton and Lincoln; Klamath and Lake; Jackson, Douglas, Josephine, Coos and Curry.

IMMUNIZATIONS The percentage of two-year-olds that are estimated to have received a complete set of eight recommended immunizations on schedule (1997). Department of Human Services Data from counties (except Multnomah County) are combined into 5 regions. Regions are: Washington and Clackamas; Benton, Clatsop, Columbia, Lincoln, Linn, Polk, Marion, Tillamook and Yamhill; Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath and Lane; Baker, Crook, Grant, Harney, Lake and Malheur; Deschutes, Gilliam, Hood River, Jefferson, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union; Wallowa and Wasco.

TEEN BIRTHS The number of births to mothers between the age of 15-19 years of age (2001). Department of Human Services

EARLY PRENATAL CARE FOR TEEN MOTHERS The percentage of births to mothers between the age of 15-19 years of age who received prenatal care beginning in their first trimester (2001). Department of Human Services

SMOKING DURING PREGNANCY The percent of all births in Oregon where the mother reported smoking during pregnancy (2001). Department of Human Services

8TH GRADE CIGARETTE USE The estimated percent of eighth grade students who report smoking cigarettes in the previous 30 days (2001). Healthy Teen Survey, Department of Human Services See Healthy Teen Survey sidebar for region information.

ASTHMA The percent of 8th graders who report ever being diagnosed with asthma (2001). Healthy Teen Survey, Department of Human Services See Healthy Teen Survey sidebar for region information.

OVERWEIGHT The percent of 8th grade students who report being overweight or at risk of being overweight (2001). Healthy Teen Survey, Department of Human Services See Healthy Teen Survey sidebar for region information.

EXERCISE The percent of 8th grade students who report less than 5 days a week of even moderate exercise, at least 20 minutes (2001). Healthy Teen Survey, Department of Human Services. See Healthy Teen Survey sidebar for region information.

TELEVISION, VIDEO GAME AND INTERNET TIME The percent of 8th grade students who report spending two or more hours watching TV, playing video games and/or time on the internet on an average school day (2001). Healthy Teen Survey, Department of Human Services See Healthy Teen Survey sidebar for region information.

CHILD NUTRITION

CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS The percent of all students enrolled in public schools who are eligible and receive free or reduced priced lunch, breakfast or summer lunch on an average day (2001). Source: Oregon Department of Education

FOOD STAMPS The number and percent of all children receiving Food Stamp benefits during the month of May 2002. Department of Human Services

HEALTHY TEEN SURVEY

Healthy Teen Survey data for 24 counties are combined into 7 regions. These regions are:
1. Clatsop, Columbia, Lincoln and Tillamook
2. Coos and Curry
3. Gilliam, Hood River, Sherman, Wasco and Wheeler
4. Deschutes and Jefferson
5. Grant, Harney and Klamath
6. Baker, Morrow, Umatilla, Union and Wallowa
7. Yamhill and Polk

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HUNGER The percent of eighth grade students who report they or their family missed or ate less at meals at least once in the past year because there was not enough money to buy food (2001). Healthy Teen Survey, Department of Human Services See Healthy Teen Survey sidebar for region information.

EMERGENCY FOOD BOXES The average number of individuals who were served by emergency food boxes in a month from Oregon Food Bank affiliated food distribution sites and the estimated number of those served who were children (July 2001-June 2002). Oregon Food Bank

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SERVINGS The percent of eighth grade students who report they ate less than 5 servings of fruits and/or vegetables on an average day (2001). Healthy Teen Survey, Department of Human Services See Healthy Teen Survey sidebar for region information.

DAIRY SERVINGS The percent of eighth grade students who report they had less than 3 glasses of milk on an average day (2001). Healthy Teen Survey, Department of Human Services See Healthy Teen Survey sidebar for region information.

COUNTY INDICATORS

CHILD CARE SUPPLY Number of identified child care slots available for every 100 children under 13 years old (2001). Comparison to previous year and five year average not available in some counties due to change in methodology. Child Care Division of the Oregon Employment Department

3RD GRADE READING PROFICIENCY Percentage of 3rd grade students who met or exceeded state standards in reading (2001-2002). Oregon Department of Education

3RD GRADE MATH PROFICIENCY Percentage 3rd grade students who met or exceeded state standards in math (2001-2002). Oregon Department of Education

JUVENILE ARRESTS Juvenile arrests per 1,000 children ages 0-17. (2001 - Provisional). Uniform Crime Reporting Program of the Department of State Police

SUICIDE ATTEMPTS Number of reported suicide attempts resulting in hospitalization or death per 100,000 children ages 10-17 (2001). Department of Human Services

8TH GRADE READING PROFICIENCY Percentage of 8th grade students who met or exceeded state standards in reading (2001-2002). Oregon Department of Education

8TH GRADE MATH PROFICIENCY Percentage of 8th grade students who met or exceeded state standards in math (2001-2002). Oregon Department of Education

HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT Percentage of students who dropped out of high school during the school year and did not complete a General Equivalency Degree (2000-2001). Previous 5-year average not available due to change in methodology. Oregon Department of Education

TEEN PREGNANCY The sum of resident live births and induced abortions among females ages 15-17 per 1,000 females ages 15-17 (2001). Department of Human Services

INFANT MORTALITY Number of infant deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births (2001). Department of Human Services

EARLY PRENATAL CARE The percentage of births to mothers who received prenatal care beginning in their first trimester (2001). Department of Human Services

CHILDHOOD POVERTY The number and percent of children who are estimated to live in families with incomes at or below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level. Data are from 1999 as reported in the 2000 Census. United States Census Bureau

UNEMPLOYMENT The percent of all workers who are currently available for work and are seeking employment (2001). Oregon Employment Division

CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENT COLLECTION The average percent of court ordered child support payments that were actually paid between May and September 2001. Oregon Department of Justice

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT VICTIMS Number of confirmed child victims of abuse or neglect (excluding Threat of Harm) per 1,000 children under 18 years old (2001). Data for Wasco and Sherman counties are combined. Department of Human Services

THREAT OF HARM VICTIMS Number of confirmed threat of harm victims per 1,000 children under 18 years old (2001). Data for Wasco and Sherman counties are combined. Department of Human Services

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS The number of crimes against persons (negligent homicide, forcible rape, other sex crimes, kidnapping, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault) reported per 1,000 Oregonians (2001). Uniform Crime Reporting Program of the Department of State Police

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